BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXV.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1825. [NUMBER 1729.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Farm of the TANNAH PASSAGE BOAT will be Sold by Public Auction at the Office of the BOAT MASTER on Saturday the 22d October, 1825.

The Farm to be taken possession of on the 1st of November. Conditions of the Lease to be seen at the BOAT MASTER'S Office.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. PRUEN.
Boat Master.

BOMBAY,
BOAT MASTER'S OFFICE.
13th October, 1825.

ખબર • ફીમાંથી • આપીએચજે
શ્રી • નાંમદાર • ગવરનર • ફોશલનાં • કુકમ
થી • બોટ • માશતરની • ફાશીશમાં • શનીશર
વારે • તારીખ ૨૨ મી • અકટોબર ૧૮૨૫ ને
દીને • શ્રી • ઠાનાંની • તરનો • પટો • જાફેર • લી
લાંકુ • કરીને • વેચશે *
એ • પટો • તારીખ ૧ લી • નવેમબરને • દી
નેથી • પોતાનાં • તાબામાં • લેવો — એની • શરવે
બોલી • બોટ • માશતરની • ફાશીશમાં • ગએ
આથી • આલેમ • પડશે *
તારીખ ૧૩ મી • અકટોબર ૧૮૨૫

શ્રી
ઘેર ઘેતાં
ઘેલીઘેઘ ઋઘ૪ ગપર્ષર ઘ્રેષ
ઋચે ઢઋઋપરઘ ઘેઉઋક્ષર્ ર્રા૫
પગી તાગીઘ 22 ઘઋવેઘર્ ૭૫
૧૮૨૬ તેઘ્રેગી વણ્યાચે તગીચેં ઘી
ઘડેં ઘેઋપ ઋરઘ ઘેઉઋક્ષર્ચે ઘ
ઋીઋંત ઘીઋડ ઋઈઘ

ઘેતી લાગીઘ ૨૦ણ્વેંઘર્ચે ઋેગી
ઘઢઢે સ્વાધીન ઘ્યાણી ઘેતીચે ઘ
ઘ્યાચ ઋઋરઋણર ઘેઉઋક્ષર્ચે
ઘઋીઋંત ઋતીઘ પાઘઢ તાગીઘ
૧૭ ઘઋવેઘર્ ૭૫ ૧૮૨૬

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the PACKETS which are now open at this Office for the Reception of Letters to be transmitted to England, by the BRIG MAGNET, will be Closed on or about the 20th Instant.

CHARLES LAW,
Post Master General.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
14th October 1825.

FOR SALE,

AT MR. HIGGS Stables, several most promising high cast ARAB MAIDEN HORSES, some well Known Racers already prepared for training and in excellent condition, warranted sound. Price and particulars may be known on application to Mr. H.

Bombay, 15th October, 1825.

BYRAMJEE COWAJEE,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has this day received a very fine lot of ARAB HORSES, among ch are several for the Turf, and some d for chargers; and also for sale ANDAULETT, a all Eng

TO BE SOLD
BY AUCTION,
ON THE PREMISES,
On WEDNESDAY, 26th October,
AT 11 *O'CLOCK*
(Unless previously disposed of by private Sale)

THE BUNGALOWS at Poonah, for some time past the occasional Residence of the Commander in Chief. Situated within a large well-enclosed Garden and compound, and having a Bullock Mout on the great Tank.

At the same time will be sold the Furniture, and Dinner Services of Plated Ware, English China, and Glass used at that Residence.

N. B. The Bungalows may be seen at any time, and the Furniture &c. on the two days preceding the Sale.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. KEMPT AND CO. Bombay, or to the Head Servant on the Premises.

Poonah, 1st October 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons,
WILL SELL,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY the 17th Instant,
A QUANTITY OF

WEARING apparel, and Various other articles belonging to an Officer deceased.

ALSO

A few Articles of Furniture, Containing Tables, Chairs, Couches, Globe Lamps, and a few Chests of Cyder imported by the Ship Abberton.

Bombay, 15th October 1825

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY, the 31st Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
OF A
GENTLEMEN RETURNING TO ENGLAND,
CONSISTING OF

TABLES, Chairs, Couches, Glass and Queen's Ware, Lamps, and Plated Ware &c. &c. also a large Air Pump, with an Apparatus for Freezing Water, and a rain gauge.

Bombay, 15th October 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL sell by Public Auction, on Wednesday the 19th instant.

An Invoice of Double and Single Barrelled Guns, percussion and flint locks, from Jackson, on account of the Shipper.

Double Guns, with improved percussion locks to strike on breech.

Double Guns with do. do. do. to strike on the side.

Double and Single Guns, with waterproof flint locks.

The above are packed in Mahogany cases, complete in every point, and leather cases to cover the Mahogany ones.

This Invoice is brought to the hammer because on unpacking the Guns were found to be slightly touched with rust. They have been carefully cleaned and found not to be injured.

This opportunity for buying a good Fowling Piece, on moderate terms, ought not to be let slip by Gentlemen looking out for such an article.

Bombay, 15th October 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 19th Instant,

An Invoice of Plated and Silver Ware Tea Pots with Silver Edges, of different sizes and Patterns, Bottle Stands, Table Desert, and Tea Spoons, Silver Thimbles of sizes, and Silver Pencil Cases with ingraved seal heads.

An Invoice of London Made Cutlery. Sets of Fine Table Knives, Ivory Handled Razors, and Scissors &c.

Bombay, 15th October, 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL sell by public auction, on Wednesday the 2d of November next, an Invoice of Superior Jewellery from Messrs Robinson of London, viz.

A Set of Handsome Ornaments in a Morrocco Case, Gold and Pink Topaz Necklace, Bracelets, Earrings, Cross, and Broach.

RINGS, Fancy Stone, plain Gold, Pearl, and Emerald, Sapphire, and Brilliant, Chased Hoop, &c. &c.

BROACHES, of Descriptions.

HANDKERCHIEF PINS, Brilliant. Diamonds, Single and Cluster, Turquois. Fillagree Gold, and plain.

EARRINGS, Pink, Topaz, and Pearl, plain Gold and Fillagree &c.

WATCHES, Rick Chased Ladies' with Handsome Chains and Seals, complete.

NECK CHAINS, Handsome Gold, of great length, Natched Keys assorted, engraved, Richly Chased, Gold Seals, Gold Pencil Cases &c. &c.

Catalogues will be published,

Bombay, 15th October, 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

RESPECTFULLY intimate that the Postponed Sale by Auction of Paintings by English and Italian Masters will take place on Wednesday 2d Proximo when the whole will be sold without Reserve.

Bombay, 15th October, 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE received by the late arrivals the Oriental Herald for the months of May and June last.

K. & Co. respectfully intimate, that in future they will not forward the Herald, excepting where accounts are kept with their House; and where accounts do not exist, it is necessary a reference be made for payment in Bombay, on the delivery of the work.

K. & Co. further beg to mention, that orders for the Herald from the interior are required to be post paid, otherwise they will not be attended to.

Bombay, 15th Oct. 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY next, the 20th Instant,

HOUSEHOLD Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Sideboards, Couches, Bedsteads, and Bedding, Grand Pianoforte, Glass bottomed Globe Lamps, Glass and Earthenware, Plate and Plated Ware, Dripping Stone, Floor Cloth, Cooking Utensils, Dispense Cupboard, Palenquin, &c.

New Counterpanes, Palenpores, Furniture Chintz, Slop Clothing.

Mustard, Pearl Barley, Preserved Oranges, A Case of Cutlery, consisting of Penknives, Pocket ditto, Razors and Scissars.

Meadows Street, 15th Oct. 1825

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AN ELEGANT
CALCUTTA BUILT
CURRICLE
AND
HARNESS,
WITH A PAIR OF
CAPITAL IRON GREY
ARAB HORSES,
The Property of a Gentleman leaving India.
PRICE Rs. 2,500.
Meadows Street, 15th Oct. 1825.

FOR SALE
AT THE GODOWNS
OF MESSRS.
PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

A FEW sets of SCALES AND WEIGHTS adjusted, complete to weight 10 Cwt. at each end of the Beam.

Bombay, 15th October 1825.

TO BE PUBLISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION,
IN ONE QUARTO VOLUME, PRICE 25 RUPEES

MEMOIRS of ZEHIR-ED-DIN MUHAMMED BABER, Emperor of Hindustan, King of Ferghana, Samarkand, Kabul, &c. written by himself, in the Taghatai Turki, and translated, partly by JOHN LEYDEN, M. D. Secretary to the Asiatic Society, partly by WILLIAM ERSKINE, Esq.

With a Geographical and Historical Introduction: together with a Map of the Countries between the Oxus and Jaxartes, and a Memoir regarding its construction, by CHARLES WADDINGTON, Esq. of the East India Company's Engineers.

The proved authenticity of this work—the character of its Royal author—the description of cotemporary princes and chiefs, and of the nobles and leaders attached at different periods to his court and army—the account he occasionally gives of the princesses and high-born ladies of Tartary—his observations on the geography, natural history, and productions of that country, and of India, combine to give a singular interest to this volume, which is written in a style at once plain and unaffected. This is very unusual in oriental productions; but Baber preserved, through every vicissitude of his extraordinary life, the manly simplicity of a Tartar chief.

The translation of this Memoir was left in an imperfect state by the late DR. LEYDEN. It has not only been finished by MR. ERSKINE, but additions have been made to it of very great value. The book is to be published for the sole benefit of Dr. Leyden's aged parents.

Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. SHOTTON, MALCOLM and Co.

*** *Subscribers are requested to send their names as soon as possible, as no more Copies will be printed than are ordered.*

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

A PAIR of Bronze double wall Argaund Lamps.....	Rs.	400
A Set of Dining Tables, on carved pillars and claw feet and handsome Castors in 3 pieces, each 5 feet 3 Inches by 5 feet 3 Inches.....	"	180
A Sideboard with Celeret and Drawers,.....	"	60
12 Chairs, and Cushions, each		4
6 Do. each		5
1 Blackwood Bedstead, having Carved Pillars, head and footboard and Cornices, 7 feet 6 Inches long, 7 feet wide, and 9 feet high, with Mattrass, &c.....	"	175
1 Pair Chira Sugar Jars....	"	65
1 Pair Blackwood Wardrobes	"	120
A Plated Cruit frame with rich embossed Edges.....	"	40

Meadows Street, 15th Oct. 1825.

WINES,
FOR SALE
AT THE GODOWNS
OF
MESSRS.
ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, AND CO.

SUPERIOR old London particular Madeira from Keirs and Co.

In Pipes and half Pipes at.....	Rs. 700 per Pipe.
London Market Madeira of excellent quality, imported in 1823, at.....	" 400 per do
Teneriffe Wine of various importations from Carpenter and Co. of Orotava at....	" 300 to 350 per do.
Fine old Madeira 6 Dozen chests..	" 22 to 26 per doz.
And a few remaining half chests of good pale Bucellas.....	" 22 per d

Rampart Row, 15th October 18

Passage to London,

THE FINE FIRST CLASS SHIP

SIMPSON,

OF 400 TONS BURTHEN,

Henry Simpson,

COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for Tellicherry and London, about the 20th Instant.

This Ship carries a regular Surgeon and has excellent accommodations for Passengers; plans of which may be seen at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO. here, or on application to Mr. BROWN at Tellicherry.

Bombay, 15th Oct. 1825.

Passage to London,

THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP

MAITLAND,

OF 700 TONS BURTHEN,

John L. Studd

(LATE OF THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S SERVICE)

COMMANDER,

IS hourly expected to arrive from London, and will return to that port direct about the 15th proximo.

The Maitland carries a Surgeon, is elegantly fitted up for Passengers, and having her homeward cargo ready will be punctually despat hed.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO. where plans of her cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 15th October 1825.

Passage to London,

THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP

ALFRED,

OF 700 TONS BURTHEN,

John Lamb,

COMMANDER.

Is expected to arrive from China early in next month, and will be dispatched to London about the 15th December. This ship carries a Surgeon, and has elegant accommodations for passengers; plans of which may be seen at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO

Bombay, 15th October, 1825.

Passage to London,

THE FINE-FIRST CLASS SHIP

LONACH,

OF 450 TONS BURTHEN,

W. H. Driscol,

COMMANDER,

Is expected to arrive from New South Wales early in December, and will Sail for London, about the 10th January. The Lonach has good accommodations for passengers, and carries a Surgeon. For particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO. where plans of her Cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 15th October 1825.

For Freight or Passage

TO

ENGLAND,

THE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

CUMBRIAN,

OF 720 TONS REGISTER,

John Clarkson,

COMMANDER,

IS Expected from China in all this month, and will positively Sail for London the first week in December. This Ship is expressly fitted up for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. Plans of her Cabins may be seen, and further particulars known, on application to Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD and CO.

Bombay, 15th October 1825.

ON SALE

AT THE GODOWNS

OF

RITCHIE STEUART AND CO.

LONDON particular Madeira three years Old from Phelps Page and Co. per Pipe of 110 Gallons at.....Rs. 600

Superior Teneriffe Wine from Bruce and Co. per Pipe of 110 Gallons..... ,, 300

Ditto per half Pipe..... ,, 150

Sherry from Rankine Bell and Co.

in Cases 6 doz. per doz..... ,, 20

rt from Do. do. do..... ,, 20

Rampart Row, 12th October 1825.

Passage to England

THE

JAMES SIBBALD,

OF 670 TONS,

COMMANDED BY

Capt. J. K. Forbes,

(Of the Honorable Company's Service.)

WILL Sail for London on or about the 15th November, and will touch at the Cape of Good Hope.

This Ship has an experienced Surgeon, and excellent accommodation for Passengers, plans of which may be seen and particulars learnt on application to Capt. FORBES at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and Co.

Bombay, 15th October, 1825.

For Freight or Passage

TO LONDON,

THE FIRST CLASS TEAK SHIP

CAMBRIDGE,

OF 800 TONS,

Capt. James Barber,

OF THE H. C. SERVICE,

WILL positively sail on the 1st December.

TheCambridge has very superior accommodation for Passengers, is lofty between Decks, and carries a Surgeon.

For particulars apply to Captain BARBER, at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

Bombay, 15th Oct. 1825.

FOR PASSAGE ONLY

TO LONDON,

THE LADY KENNAWAY,

OF 548 TONS,

COMMANDED BY

CAPTAIN THOMAS SURFLEN,

WILL sail about the 10th or 15th November.

This Ship has an experienced Surgeon, and excellent accommodations for Passengers; plans of which may be seen and particulars learnt on application to Captain SURFLEN at the Office of Messrs JEHANGEER and NOWROJEE.

Bombay, 13th October, 1825.

WINES FOR SALE,

AT THE GODOWNS

OF

Messrs.

PATRICK STEWART & CO.

VERY superior old Sherry imported in June 1824.

In Butts.....at Rs.	800	
In Hhd.....	,, 400	
In Cases of 6 Doz. each	,, 22	per Doz.
Fine Cape Madeira in Pipes and Half pipes imported in May 1824 at per pipe.....	,, 150	
Madeira London Market, at per pipe.....	,, 500	
Ditto Cases of 6 Doz. each.....	,, 20	

Bombay, 15th October, 1825.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD

BY RETAIL

AT

HORMASJEE BOMANJEE'S

COTTON SCREW,

TWELVE cases containing Pickled Girkins, Walnuts, Cauliflower, and Capsicombs, Ketchup and Walnut Sauces, Ess. of Anchovies, Capers, and Shrimp. Harvey, City of London, Camp and Beef Steak Sauces, and Salad Oil.—Also a quantity of Mustard in Bottle; the whole on moderate terms—Imported per Ship James Sibbald, Capt. James K. Forbes.

Bombay, 15th October 1825.

Advertisement.

I MUCCONDJEE GOZERSETT Administrator of the Estate and Effects of the late LUXAMONJEE JANOJEE of Bombay Hindoo Taylor Inhabitant deceased, doth hereby apprize all Persons that he will not be answerable for any debt contracted by the adopted Son of LUXAMONJEE JANOJEE deceased, nor will any part of the Estate and Effects of the said deceased be answerable for such Claims arising from the improvident and extravagant conduct of the said adopted Son named JAIRAM LUXAMONJEE.—Dated this 14th day of October 1825.

ખબર • ડીસાંથી • આપીએયેજે

મરનાર • દરજી • લખશીમંનજી • જાંનોજી • શ્રી મુંબઇનો • હીનકુ • રેહેવાશી • હતો • એની • માલ • મીલકતનો • વકીલ • મકંદજી • ગોજરશેઠ • શરવે • લોકોને • જાહેર • કરેચજે • એ • મરનારનો પાલક • છોકરો • જેરામ • લખશીમંનજી • જેકંઇ બેતદબીર • તથા • બેમંદાજાનાં • ખરચથી • દેવુ કરશે—તે • બાબત • એ • મરનાર • ની • માલ • મીલકતનો • વકીલ • ફોજને • જવાબ • દેશે • નહી • તથા • આપશે • નહી *

તારીખ ૧૪ મી • અકટોબર ૧૮૨૫

શ્રી

જાહીર ખબર

ઐસીજે શ્રા મુંબઈકર હોદુસોંધિ મ રણાર લક્ષમણજી જાનોજા ત્याચા माल मोळकतीसा वकिल मकुंदजि गोजरसेट तो सर्व लोकांस जाहिर करतो जे ब्रा मरणाराचा दतपुत्र जयराम लक्षमणजी जेकाही बिसनो खर्चासि कांही कर्ज काढिल तर मरणार लक्षमणजी जानोजीचे ईष्टेतात न कांही देणार नाही तारीख १४ ओकटोबर सन १८२५

LOST,

ON Thursday morning the 13th Instant about 10 o'Clock, One Gold Seal, with a Gold Key and Silver Ring. Whoever will bring the same to the Head Purvoe at the Courier Office will be handsomely rewarded.

Bombay, 14th October, 1825.

ખોવાઇગ્રુ છે

તરેદાપેટવારને • દીને • તારીખ ૧૩ મી • આએ • મડીનાનીએ • કલાક ૧૦ નાં • થુનાંનુ રપીલ • એક • તથા • થુનાંની • કુચી • એક • તથા રુપાંની • કરી • એક • ખોવાઇગ્રુ છે—જેકોઇ • તે • શ્રી • કોરીએર • કચેરીશનાં • મોટા • પરત્નુ • પા રો • લાવશે • તેને • શરુ • ઇનામ • મલશે *

તારીખ ૧૪ મી • અકટોબર ૧૮૨૫

Advertisement.

DEENBOY Widow of the late RUTTONJEE MONACKJEE, CURSETJEE and EDULJEE RUTTONJEE, Mother and Sons & JAMSETJEE MONACKJEE having this day Contracted with DADABHOY JEEWAJEE Parsee Merchant to dispose of their House situated within the Town Walls in Borah Buzar Street, any person or persons having Claim, demand, or Inheritable right, he or they are hereby required to make the same known to the purchaser within 14 days from the date hereof, or else they will be purcluded therein.

Bombay, 15th October 1825.

Advertisement.

THAT FRAMJEE BOMANJEE has this day purchased from BOMANJEE RUSTOMJEE a large DWELLING HOUSE of two apartments, situate within the town walls on the Public Bazar road, opposite the Pillory: the abovementioned House formerly belonged to NANABHOY CAWASJEE Modey, standing in the Collector's Books under the title of BOMANJEE RUSTOMJEE; any person or persons having mortgage or other claim on the same, are requested to make them known to the PURCHASER within 14 Days from the date hereof, or otherwise the same will not be afterwards attended to.

Bombay 15th October 1825.

જાડેર • ખબર

કરંમજી • બમંનજીએ • બમંનજી • કુરટંમજી પાશેથી • મોલેટુ • રહેવાનુ • ઘેકર • એક • બે • ગા લાનુ • વેચાનુ • લીધુંછે—એ • ઘેકર • શ્રી • કોટ મો • બજારનો • કુવાડા • રશતા • આગલ • પી લોરીની • શામબેછે—એ • ઘેકર • આગલ

Advertisement.

IN the Matter of the last Will and Testament of IGNACIO RODRIGUES, late of Bombay Portuguese deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of IGNACIO RODRIGUES late of Bombay, Portuguese Deceased, may be granted to MARIA ANTONIA RODRIGUES, the widow of the said Deceased, and BRAS LUIS the Executrix and Executor named in and appointed by the said will, all Persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof—Dated this 13th day of October 1825.

GRANT & WEST,

PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Matter of the last Will and Testament of IGNACIO RODRIGUES, late of Bombay Portuguese deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of IGNACIO RODRIGUES late of Bombay, Portuguese Deceased, may be granted to MARIA ANTONIA RODRIGUES, the widow of the said Deceased, and BRAS LUIS the Executrix and Executor named in and appointed by the said will, all Persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof—Dated this 13th day of October 1825.

GRANT & WEST,

PROCTORS.

AVISO.

TENDO applicado a Corte Suprema da Judicatura em Bombaim que a approvaçaõ do Testamento de IGNACIO RODRIGUES habitante de Bombaim já defunto, seja concedida a MARIA ANTONIA RODRIGUES, Viuva do ditto defunto e ao BRAZ LUIS, Testamenteira è Testamenteiro nomeado no ditto Testamento, todas as pessons concernentes nelle, fiquem que esta informadas do mesmo.—Datada 13 de Outubro de 1825

GRANT & WEST,

PROCURADOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of ANDREW C. H. LAMY deceased, late a Major in the Mili ary Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to MARTIN WEST, Esq. Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical Court, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 13th day of October 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JOHN WISSET deceased, late a Lieutenant Colonel in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Madras Establishment, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court at Bombay to MARTIN WEST, Esq. Registrar of the said Ecclesiastical all persons interested apprized

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Government of Maharashtra

on 08 April, 2017

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

DEAR SIR,

Equally as a Mason, and as a member of Society, am I happy in having at length to announce to you the prospect of our having soon to hail the establishment in Bombay of a Lodge of Freemasons.

On the benefits and leading principles of the art, I would beg leave to say a few words, that the uninitiated may briefly be acquainted with the distinguishing characteristics of this noble Society. Freemasonry is the oldest regularly constituted society on record, and wherever you find the arts and sciences cultivated and flourishing, there will you find Freemasons zealous in the promotion of their craft. The universal principles of this art are to unite in one indissoluble bond of affection, men of the most opposite tenets, of the most distant countries, and of the most contradictory opinions, so that in every nation a Mason may find a friend, and in every climate a home. Charity is the chief of every social virtue, and the distinguishing characteristic of Masons; thus confirming the propriety of the title they bear, by convincing the world that *Brother* among Masons is more than a name. In short, the rules, regulations, and principles of Freemasonry are formed on the noblest qualities that distinguish the human mind, which it is the purpose to excite, bring into action, encourage, and keep in practice. No mortal can ever pretend to eradicate and completely destroy the vices to which, from his nature, he is subject; but surely whatever tends to subdue the power and prevent the baneful effects of his evil propensities, ought greatly to be encouraged. Widely disseminated as is the science of Masonry, never ought it to excite surprise when a Mason is found acting a very different part from what the science professes, nor therefore should a whole fraternity be condemned because some transgress. Wisely is it observed, "Were the wicked lives of men admitted as an argument against the religion they profess, the wisest and most judicious establishments would be subject "to censure." What is not comprehended is generally most apt to be censured. But I intrude, I fear, on your time and patience, and shall conclude by stating that the chief design of Freemasonry is to rectify the heart, inform the mind, to promote the moral and social virtues of humanity, decency, and good order, as much as possible in the world, to degrade vice and uphold virtue.

That the community of Bombay, long famed for its society, should be without an establishment of Freemasons is to be regretted, and greater now must be the praise due to the enlightened individuals who at a late meeting put into a fair train our soon enjoying a most respectable Society of Masons among us.

They are Masons however, and in their own hearts will they find an ample reward for the praiseworthy work they are engaged in.

Your's very truly,

AN HUMBLE BROTHER.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

Allow me, through your valuable Paper, to ask the "OLD BOMBAYER" at Asseerghur, from whence he derives his authority that "under the Bengal and "Madras Presidencies the whole of the "General Orders, *with an ample Index*, "are procurable to subscribers in a half "yearly or annual volume?"

I am also anxious to be informed at which of the Public Offices at this Presidency "the annual compendium of "General Orders, with an Index, is actually preparing?"

I am, Sir, your's very obediently,

A YOUNG BOMBAYER.

Malwan, Oct. 1825.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15TH 1825.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon' 1 | 10d to 1 | 11d.
Calcutta..90 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras.. 30 do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras
A five per cent loan open.

The arrivals from England since our last have been the Britannia, Lady Kennaway, and Cambridge. We have received English papers, and some af the latest monthly periodicals by these opportunities, from which we will continue to give what appears to us the most interesting extracts.

PASSENGERS PER BRITANNIA.

Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Salmon, Miss Ingram, Miss Brown, Miss Moore, Messrs. Ingram, Drummond, Salmon, Dickinson, Moore, Goss, [illegible] Edison, Perry, Salmon, Rooke, Bird[illegible]erson, Cadets.

[illegible] LADY KENNAWAY.

[illegible] Howison, 149 [illegible] and 3

PASSENGERS PER CAMBRIDGE.

Mrs. Ravenshaw, Mrs. Sharpin, Miss Jane Webb, J. W. Ravenshaw, Esq. Major Pierce, H. C. S. Captain Melville, H. C. S. Lieutenant Sharpin, H. M. S. Messrs. Hancock, and Justice, Lieutenants H. C. S. Messrs. Erskine, Heath, Broadhurst, Giberne, Cadets, Messrs. Crawford, and Barden. Assistant Surgeons, 218 Recruits for the H. C. Service 11 Women and 2 Children.

By the last accounts every thing was quiet on the N. E. Frontier. It was reported that the Scindians had attacked Nugher Parkur, but had been repulsed. As this is the principal haunt of the plundering hordes, if the above report is true, it shews a disposition on the part of Ameers to prevent them finding for the future an asylum in any part of their territories, or those of their tributary chiefs.

H. M. 4th Dragoons, a troop of Horse Artillery, and the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, marched from Kaira for Cutch on the 3d October.

The ships which proceeded to Mandavie with troops must have had a very long passage, as the tindals of two boats which left Cutch only eight days ago, report that they saw them off the coast of Kattywar, between Jigat Point and Porebunder.

We are sorry to say that no rain had fallen in Cutch since the 2d of August, and the crops are in consequence completely burnt up. The same had happened in some parts of Kattywar, so that this is now the third year these unfortunate countries have been exposed to great distress from a scarcity of grain.

We have frequently occasion to notice the very liberal donations which are made under this Presidency to various charitable and religious purposes; and we have now much gratification in stating that among the additional subscriptions lately made to THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL, the Reverend Henry Jeffrys has remitted 400 rupees from Surat. The Reverend Morgan Davies has remitted from Mhow a list of contributions to the amount of 1,581 rupees, and the Reverend Ambrose Goode has forwarded a similar list from Kaira and Ahmedabad to the amount of 2,126 rupees. The total amount of the benefactions and subscriptions is very near sixteen thousand rupees; a sum which will sufficiently evince the good and liberal feelings of the British inhabitants under this Presidency, and will testify also their confidence in the design and principles of the Missionary College, instituted by the late Bishop Middleton. In coming thus publicly forward in support of *the Society for the propagation of the Gospel*, Bombay is the *first* among the East India Presidencies, and we trust her zeal and munificence will operate as an example, which will be readily followed by the others.

In the Oriental Herald for May there is an extract of a letter from Bombay, which contains the following sentence, alluding to the distress which was anticipated from the want of water, and the partial failure of the crops.

"The WHITE people in Bombay eat and drink much the same as usual, and I do not think you will hear much of the sufferings of the BLACK caste, but I know you will pity them."*

We can confirm the first part of this *important* intelligence. We even believe, that from the season being an unusually cool and healthy one, the white *caste* ate and drank not only as much, but more than usual, and in some instances, to our certain knowledge, more than did them good. As to the sufferings of "the black *caste*," in order to save the sympathising sorrow of a *cosmopolite*, we are happy to state that they were almost completely alleviated by the Government having employed all those in distress on public works, by which they obtained a sufficient subsistence. Medical assistance, and the necessary comforts for the sick, were also afforded, and these poor people, who were almost all strangers, have returned to their different countries with a grateful sense of the humane manner in which they have been treated.

We beg to draw the attention of our readers to an advertisement in our present number announcing the publication by subscription of a translation of the MEMOIRS OF ZEHIR-ED-DIN MAHOMMED BABER, written by himself. These interesting memoirs of a renowned Asiatic monarch were partly translated by the late Dr. Leyden, and partly by Mr. Erskine, formerly of Bombay, whose names will be a sufficient guarantee for great talent and industry, and an extensive knowledge of Oriental history and literature having been employed to bring the work to a completion. The geographical and historical introduction will be particularly interesting, and besides the intrinsic value of the work itself, what alone ought to entitle it to encouragement, is the motive which has led to its publication, and which does the highest honour to the person who has laboured in completing it.

* What *delicate* distinctions this writer makes!! How likely to promote the amalgamation of *Europeans* and *Natives!* The terms we have always heard used in good society.—ED.

For the Bombay Courier.

In the latest edition of D'Israeli's work on the "Literary Character," are the following notices on the genius and temperament of the mind of Lord Byron, which cannot fail to be interesting, having been recorded long before the illustrious poet's death, among the many others of literary men in his amusing researches.

In the chapter on the "Influence of First Studies on the Character of Genius," D'Israeli observes "that from the perusal of Rycaut's folio of Turkish History in Childhood, the noble and impassioned bard of our times retained those indelible impressions which gave life and motion to the Giaour, and the Corsair. A voyage to the country produced the scenery. Rycaut only communicated the impulse to a mind susceptible of the poetical character, and without this Turkish history we should still have had the poet." He adds, "I find in a copy of the second edition of this work, with a sight of which I have been favored by the gentleman who possesses it, a manuscript note by Lord Byron on this passage. It cannot fail to interest the lovers of poetry, as well as the inquirers into the history of the human mind."

"Knolles — Cantemir — De Tott — Lady M. W. Montagu — Hawkins's translation from Mignot's History of the "Turks — the Arabian Nights — all travels "or histories, or books upon the East, "I could meet with, I had read, as well "as Rycaut, before I was *ten years old*, — "I think the Arabian Nights first. After these I preferred the history of naval actions, Don Quixote, and Smollet's Novels, particularly Roderick "Random, and I was passionate for the "Roman History.

"When a boy I could never bear to "read any poetry whatever, without disgust and reluctance."—*MS. Note.*

In the chapter on the "Extreme Irritability of Genius," D'Israeli says, "The great poetical genius of our times "has openly alienated himself from the "land of his brothers; he becomes immortal in the language of a people "whom he would contemn." In a manuscript note of Lord Byron on this passage his Lordship has observed, "It is "not my fault that I am obliged to write "in English. If I understood my present "language equally well, I would write "in it; but this will require ten years "at least to form a style: no tongue so "easy to acquire a little of, or so difficult to master thoroughly, as Italian."

On the same page D'Israeli found the following note, "What was rumoured of "me in that language? If true, I was "unfit for England: if false, England "was unfit for me:—there is a world "elsewhere. I have never regretted for "a moment that country, but often that "I ever returned to it at all."

In the chapter on "Study, Meditation, and Enthusiasm in the Progress of "Genius," D'Israeli observes, "Vittorio "Alfieri, and a brother-spirit in our own "noble poet, were rarely seen amidst "the brilliant circle in which they were "born; the workings of their imagination were perpetually emancipating "them, and one deep loneliness of feeling "proudly insulated them among the unimpassioned triflers of their rank. "They preserved unbroken the unity of "their character, in constantly escaping "from the processional spectacle of society." In a note which Lord Byron has written in a copy of D'Israeli's work, his Lordship says, "I fear this was not the case. I have been but too much in that circle, especially in 1812—13—14." To the expression of "one deep loneliness of feeling," his lordship has marked in the margin, "True."

In the chapter on "Literary Honours "and Local Associations," D'Israeli says, "When Petrarch was passing by his "native town, he was received with the "honours of his fame; but when the "heads of the town conducted Petrarch "to his house where the poet was born, "and informed him that the proprietor "had often wished to make alterations, "but that the town's-people had risen to "insist that the house which was consecrated by the birth of Petrarch should "be preserved unchanged; this was a triumph more affecting to Petrarch than "his coronation at Rome." On this passage D'Israeli found a remarkable note by Lord Byron.

"It would have pained me more that "the "proprietor" should have "often" wished to make alterations, than it could "give pleasure that the rest of Arezzo "rose against his *right* (for *right* he had); "the depreciation of the lowest of mankind is more painful than the applause "of the highest is pleasing; the sting of "a scorpion is more in torture than the "possession of any thing could be in "rapture."

Lord Combermere, appointed Commander in Chief of the Forces in the East Indies, embarked at Portsmouth on the 11th June, on the Thalia, Capt. Bidden. The following Officers of his staff accompanied him;—The Hon'ble Col. Finch Military Secretary, Major Dawkins, Major Kelly, and Capt. Mundy, Aides-de-Camp. The ship sailed the same evening for Calcutta.

We have received an English paper containing a list of the officers' names of the different ranks promoted by the brevet, but too late for publication in our present number. The following officers have been appointed aides-de-camp to the King, with the rank of colonels in the army.

ARMY.

To be Aides-de Camp to his Majesty, with the rank of Colonel in the Army:—Lieutenant Colonel Charles Wade Thornton, late of the Royal Artillery; Sir Evan John Murray M'Gregor, Baronet, on half-pay 8th Light Dragoons; Edward Gibbs, on half-pay 52d Foot; George Thomas Napier, on half-pay Sicilian Regiment; Delaney Barclay, of the 1st or Grenadier Foot Guards; Sir Charles Broke Vere, K. C. B. on half-pay 60th Foot; Hon. Hercules Robert Pakenham, on the half-pay; Sir Alexander Dickson, K. C. B. of the Royal Artillery; John Thomas Jones, Royal Engineers; Sir Jones Harvey on half-pay 103d Foot; Sir G. Scovell, K. C. B. Royal Waggon Train; Sir Ulysses Burgh, K. C. B. 1st or Grenadier Foot Guards; Thomas Downman, Royal Artillery; George Marquess of Tweeddale, K. T., on half-pay 100th Foot; William Keith Elphinstone, on half pay 16th Light Dragoons; Frederick Wm. Trench, on half-pay as Permanent Assistant-Quartermaster-General; Alexander Lord Saltoun, of the 1st or Grenadier Foot Guards.

THE GAZETTE.—OCTOBER 12.

By a late arrival from Persia, information has been brought of a serious affray, between the inhabitants of Bushire and a neighbouring tribe, in which the former were ultimately successful, though victory does not appear to have been easily won.

The conflict took place in a ravine or pass, which was desperately contested, and though few, from the nature of the ground, could be brought in contact at the same time, the victors slew about five or six hundred of their enemies, but at what expense of lives on their part we are not informed.

Various reports have been circulated as to the origin of hostilities, on which little dependence can be placed; but as the Prince of Shiraz found his presence necessary to the final adjustment, it does not appear that the issue of this battle had settled the point in dispute.

It is said the Imaum of Muscat has negotiated a marriage between his daughter and a son of the King of Persia.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. W. Stewart, 24th Regt.
Lieut. G. Thornton, 19th Regt.
Major Robt. Parker, 3d Regt. Madras Light Cav.
Cadet C. Birdwood,
Do. L. Salmon.
Do. C. Rooke.
Do. H. Moore.
Do. R. Drummond.
Ensign W. B. Campbell, 1st Gr. Regt.
Assist. Sur. J. Goss, M. D.
Ensign J. Foster, 15th Regt.
Capt. J. Howison, 6th Regt. M. N. I.
Major J. Pierce.
Capt. G. Melvill.
Lieut. H. Hancock, 19th Regt.
Lieut. B. Justice, 6th Regt.
Assist. Sur. J. Crawford.
Cadet C. Gilberne.
Lieut. J. Hobson, 1st B. E. Regt.
Capt. Osborn, 1st B. E. Regt.
Ensign F. Ingram.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. H. Stamford.
Lieut. J. H. Hall, Pioneers.
Assist. Sur. Js. Don.
Capt. Grant.
Capt. R. Ogilby, 23d Regt.
Capt. Edsall, Comms. 1st Extra.
Lieut. J. Blachley.
Lieut. J. Hobson, 1st B. E. Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—October 7, Arab Ship Futtay Sallam, Naqudah Peer Mahamud, from zangebar.
Do. 10 Ship Britannia, Capt. Wm. Bourchier, from London 10th May.
Do. 12 Ship Lady Kennaway Capt. Thos. Surflen, from London 13th June.
Do. Ship Cambridge, Capt. Js. Barber, from London 27th May.
For List of Passengers per Ships Britannia, Lady Kennaway, and Cambridge, see preceding columns.
DEPARTURES.—None.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—September 24th, Ship Earl Kellie, Captain R. Edwards, from Calcutta 14th August.
25th, Ship Hope, Captain J. F. E. Flint, from Calcutta 22d. August.
Do. Brig Lutchemy, Captain Berteaux, from Mauritius 21st August, and Tranquebar 15th Sept.
Do. Brig Jessey, Captain F. Mouat, from Vizagapatam 29th August.
26th, Ship Mediterranean, Captain R. R. Gibson, from Muscat 29th Aug. and Point de Galle 19th Sept.
26th, Brig Belle Alliance, Captain J. Frugueyt from Colombo 11th September.
Do. Brig Eliza, Captain M. Gonsalves from Coringe 30th August and Musulipatam 22d Sept.
28th, Ship Rockingham, Captain C. Beach, from Calcutta 14th Sept.
Do. Ship Golconda, Captain Young, from Rangoon 18th Aug. and Ganjam 20th Sept.

29th Ship Broxbournbury, Captain F. Hewson. from London 5th June.

Do. Ship William Miles, Captain S. Beadle from London 16th May, and Mauritius 20th August.

DEPARTURES.—September 23d, H. M. Ship Slaney, Captain C. Mitchell, for Rangoon.

24th, Brig Lovely Sophia, Captain Wyllie, for Rangoon.

Do. Ship Africa, Skelton, for Calcutta.

25th, Ship Coldstream, Captain William Hall, for Calcutta.

26th, Ship Sultan, Captain Mitchell, for Calcutta,

27th, Ship Mediterranean, Captain R. R. Gibson, for Calcutta.

28th, Schooner Fortune, Captain J. A. Lissa, for Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—September 15. Ship John, Thomas Popplewell, from Portsmouth 23d March, Madeira Johanna, and Madras 7th September.

Do. Ship Hercules, J. Heron, from Madras 8th september.

Do. American Ship Hamilton, W. W. Sever from Boston 12th May.

16. Ship Mary, J Jefferson, from Liverpool 1st May.

18. Ship Eliza, D. Sutton, from London 19th May and Madras 12th September.

Do. Danish Ship Norden, Scheldnecht, from Madras 31st August and Covelong 10th September.

19. Ship Edward Strettell, R. Craw, from Arracan 19th September.

21. H. C. C. Brig Vestal, Captain Guy, from Chuduba 15th September.

Passengers per John, from London:—Miss E. Popplewell; W. A. Shaw, Esq.; T. Norris, Esq. John Drayer, Esq. Assistant Surgeon; Robert Cavell, Esq, T. C. Marsden, Esq.; J. C. Drummond, Esq.

From Copenhagen:—Henry Van Heisdingen, Esq.

From Madras:—Messrs. William Boottoor and John Marshall, Mariners.

Per Hercules, from Madras:—Captain Malcolm, Country Service;—Dennis, Esq. Surgeon.

Per Mary, from England:—Messrs. R. Holdsworth, William Bienkin, and Samuel Wilkinson, Free Merchants.

Per Eliza from London:—Miss M. A. Whitefield; Miss Isabella Allen; Miss Charlotte E. Adams; Mr. D. Nisbet, Cadet, and Messrs. R. Evans and Peter Maxwell, Merchant.

From Madras;—Mrs. Campbell; Mrs. Collins; A. D. Campbell Esq. C. S.; J. W. Alexander, Esq. C. S.; Lieutenant Collins; and Mr. Wilson, Merchant.

Edward Strettell, from Arracan;—Lieutenant Hewett, 1st Light I. B. Lieutenant Swinton, 32d Regiment Native Infantry; Lieutenant Nelson, 1st Light Infantry Battalion; Lieutenant Foule, ditto; Lieutenant Greene, Bengal Artillery; Lieutenant Dyke, ditto; Lieutenant Clarke, His Majesty's 54th Regiment; Lieutenant Elliott, 58th Madras Infantry, attached to the 26th; H. P. Saunders, Esq. 2d Horse Assistant Surgeon; Lieutenant Green, Bombay Marine, and Commanding the Flotilla.

Per Vestal, from Cheduba:—Masters Wm. Humble and J. Hickman.

DEPARTURES.—September 18th Brig Minerva, J. Narres, for Madras.

19th Ship Cashmere Merchant, Thomas Woodley, for Rangoon.

Do. Bombay, S. Parker, for Rangoon.

Do. Eliza, G. Cuthbertson, for Arracan.

Do. French Ship Harponneur, C. Lamy, for Bombay.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Cawnpore on the 2d Sept. the Lady of Lieut. Warlow, Bengal Engineers, of a Daughter.

At Vaux's Tomb, near Surat on Thursday the 6th Inst. The Lady of Major C. S. Whitehill, 10th Regt. N. I. of a Son.

At Poonah, on the 7th Instant, the Lady of Mr. James William Windsor, of a Son.

At Poonah, on the 8th Instant, the Lady of Major Snodgrass, Asst. Commissary General, of a Daughter.

At Poonah, on the 8th Instant, the Lady of Lieutenant J. H. Bell, Assistant Auditor Gen. of a Daughter.

On the Morning of 10th Instant the Lady of Lazar J. Miguel Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Poona, on Thursday the 24th ultimo, Lieut. Colonel Bridges Bellasis, Commandant of the Horse Artillery at this Presidency, and second Son of the late Reverend Doctor George Bellassis, Basildon, Berkshire.

Colonel Bellassis was a brave and zealous officer. He had served thirty-three years in India, and he distinguished himself at the battle of Sedaseer, while his subsequent spirited and gallant conduct at the siege and capture of Seringapatam attracted the attention of the Commander in Chief General Sir John Stewart, who brought his services to the notice of Government. He received the thanks of Lieut. Colonel Walker, for his exertions at the seige of Malia, in Kattyawar, and he commanded the Artillery under Major General Sir Lionel Smith, K. C B. on the advance of that force from Kirkee against the Paishwah's Army.

In his address Colonel Bellassis was conciliating and engaging. He was a remarkably cheerful and pleasant companion, and was generally endowed with those accomplishments which adorn the gentleman.

At Byculla on Friday, the 7th Instant Jeresa, the Lady of Captain P. Maughan of the Hon'ble Company's Marine.

"Mark the perfect Man, and behold the upright; "for the end of that man is peace."

"Let me die the death of the Righteous, and let my "last end be like *hers*."

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On Thursday last the 23d September, at the Scotch Kirk, by the Revd. G. . Laurie, Mr Henry Macaulay, to Miss Victoria Corea.

On Monday, the 26th September, at St. Thomas's Mount, Quarter Master Serjeant John Meheran, of the 4th Battalion Artillery, to Mrs. Anne M'Guire, relict of the late Serjeant M'Guire, of the Carnatic Ordnance Artificers.

BIRTHS.—At Darwar, on the 27th August, the Lady of Lieutenant Stephen Prescott, 5th Regiment N. I. of a Son.

At Kamptee, near Nagpore, on the 11th September, the Lady of Wm. Pitt McDonald, Esq. 41st Regiment N. I. of a Son.

At Trivandram, on the 15th Sept. the Lady of Capt. Lethbrdige, of a Daughter.

On Tuesday, the 27th Sept. Mrs. Wilson, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At the house of Captain Babington A. A. General T. Force, Dooab, in the Fort of Belgaum, on the 2d August Captain Charles Warre, of the Artillery, in charge of the G. Troop Horse Brigade.

At Madras, on the 12th September, Thomas Charles Z. Claridge, aged 1 year, 5 months and 20 days, the infant Son of Lieutenant Claridge, 43d Regt M. N. I.

On Thursday the 15th September, Mrs. Roza Baptatish, Sister-in-Law of Mr. Ignacio Pereara, aged 68 years.

On Tuesday, the 20th September Mr. A. De Carry, Brother of Mr. Vincent Lacarier aged 15 years, 6 months and 11 days.

On Friday, the 23d Sept. at Trichinopolv, Gilburd Robert, the infant Son of A. B. Peppin, Esq. Garrison Surgeon of that Station.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 13th September, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend T. Thomason, Mr C. F. Vonliutzgy, to Mrs. Isabella Andrews.

At Calcutta, on the 16th September, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Thomason M Benjamin Saxton, to Mrs. Mary Taylor, relict of the late Mr. J. W. Taylor.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the morning of the 7th September, Mrs. Ann Maria Moffatt, wife of Mr. J Moffatt, of the Mint, of a Son.

At Cuttack, on the 8th September, the Lady of William S. Steven, Esq. Civil Surgeon, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 13th September, Mrs Jane Hume, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 15th September, the Lady of Captain E. C. Sneyd, of a Son.

At Calcutta on the 17th September, Mrs. F. Cornelius, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 19th September the Lady of William Prinsep, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS—At Mauritius on the 6th April, Lieutenant James Butt, of His Majesty's 56th Regiment of Foot.

On the 9th August, on board the Hospital Ship Indiana, Arracan River, Captain Thomas Howen of the 16th Regiment Madras N. I. Major of Brigade to the 5th Madras Brigade, and Member of the Committee of Prize Agency for General Morrison's Division.

On the 15th August, on board the Indiana, Hospital Ship, in the Arracan river, Lieutenant George Fenton. His Majesty's 54th Regiment.

At Ramree, on the 18th August, Captain J. O. D. McGrath, of the 40th Regiment N. I. of a bilious fever.

At Dacca, on the night of the 11th September, Ann the Wife of Mr. James Sullivan, aged 34 years.

At Dacca, on Monday, the 12th September, the infant Son of John Drew, Esq. of the Civil Service.

At Dum-Dum, on the 15th September, the infant Son of Captain Charles Graham, of the Bengal Horse Artillery.

At Calcutta, on the 16th September, the infant Son of Mr. Conductor Medlicott, aged 6 days.

In Chowringhee, on the 16th September, the Lady of Major W. Stuart Beatson, Deputy Adjutant General, aged 28 years and 11 months.

At Allipore, on the 19th September, Helen Mackenzie, the infant Daughter of John Moor, Esq.

At the Presidency, on the 20th September, Thomas Brae, Esq. of Kishenaghur, aged 69 years.

EUROPE

BIRTH.—At Edinburgh, on the 6th May, the Lady of Robert Eckford, Esq. Superintending Surgeon, Bombay Establishment of a Son, Still-born.

Madras Intelligence.

SEPTEMBER 30. 1825.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

6 per Cent. Paper 25 per Cent. Prem.
Old 5 " 2 " " "
New 5 " ¾ " " "

Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1 | 9½ at 3 months sight.
" " 1 | 10 at 6 Do. do.
Ditto on Bengal 104 at 107 Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Ditto on Bombay par.

The homeward bound Ship *Hope*, Captain Flint, from Calcutta the 22d ultimo anchored in the Roads on Sunday.

The Honorable Sir CHARLES EDWARD GREY, arrived from Calcutta on this Ship.

The Packets by the *Hope*, are advertised to be kept open till Wednesday the 5th proximo.

The additional Shipping Arrivals since our last Report have been, the Ship *Pascoa* from Rangoon the 19th of August; the Ship *Africa* Colombo, the Ship *Earl Kellie* from Calcutta; the Brigs *Lutchemy* and *Jessy*, the former from the Isle of France and Tranquebar, and the latter from Vizagapatam; the Ship *Mediterranean* from Muscat —with the Brig *Eliza* from Coringa; and the Brig *Belle Alliance* from Ceylon. The Departures have been H. M. S. *Slanay* for Rangoon; the Brig *Lovely Sophia* also for Rangoon---with the Ships *Africa*, *Coldstream*, and *Sultaun*, all for Calcutta.

Passengers by the Hope.---Mrs. Belle, Mrs. Mackenzie; J. W. H. Belle, Esq. Alexander Ogilvie, Esq. Dr. Mackenzie, Geo. Mackintosh, Esq. and two Children.

By the Earl Kellie.---Brigadier Grant, H. M. 54th Regiment; Captain Evanson, H. M. 54th Regiment; Mr. W. Holland.

By the Lutchemy.---1 European and 4 Natives.

By the Eliza.---Ensign H. Nicoly.

By the Belle Alliance.---Capt. and Mrs. Hilton, H. M. 18th Regt.; 1 Private, 1 Woman, and 2 Children.

[*Govt. Gazt. Sept.* 27.

There has been no Arrival since our last report---the Departures have been the Ship *Mediterranean* for Calcutta, and the Schooner *Fortune* for Rangoon.

After the foregoing was sent to the Press, the Ship *Rockingham*, Captain Beach from Calcutta the 14th Instant, arrived in the Roads.

Also, the Ship *Golconda* from Rangoon the 18th of August---last from Ganjam,

Passengers by the Rockingham.---Mrs. Farquand, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Field; Misses Farquand, C. Farquand; J. W. Hogg, Esq. J. Williams, Esq. Lieutenant Brownrigg, H. M. 13th Regt., Lieutenant Fairdale, Lieut. Todd, H. C. Service; Masters Hogg, and C. Hogg.

By the Golconda.---Major Balmain, Lieut. Manners, Lieutenant Aldrit., Ensign Sprye, and 250 Invalid troops.

The *First* and *Thirty-Second* Regiments of Native Infantry, now at the Presidency Cantonment are about to proceed on Foreign Service to Rangoon, and are expected shortly to embark: We understand the whole of the Sepoys belonging to the *First* Regiment volunteered to a man, and in a manner which could not fail of being in the highest degree gratifying to those who witnessed it: *The Thirty-Second* Regiment also came forward in the most handsome manner--and only a few--not exceeding 20 including all ranks ---stated their inability to go on Foreign Service, from age, great length of service, wounds, &c. The two Regiments we understand will be ready to embark in 10 or 12 days, or sooner if required.

[*Mad. Govt. Gazt. Sept.* 27.

Ceylon Intelligence.

SEPTEMBER 14.---His Excellency the Governor and suite in company with the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Mrs. Heber, the acting Archdeacon, Mr. Glenie; and Mr. Robinson, left Colombo at day break this morning for Kandy.

We understand they purpose sleeping at Ootuan Kandy to night and reaching Kandy to Breakfast to-morrow morning.

On Sunday, the 11th September, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta preached a Sermon at St. Peter's Church, Colombo, in behalf of the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, and with especial reference to the establishment of Bishop's College near Calcutta. His lordship chose for his text Acts ii. 36. and in a powerful and impressive discourse, uniting in a remarkable degree, strength of argument with beauty of illustration and energy of Christian feeling, after remarking the universal and diffusive character of Christianity, proceeded to demonstrate the obligation of all to whom the light of revelation has been given, to communicate to others what they have themselves so freely received. He answered, largely and satisfactorily, most of the prevailing objections against missions, and concluded with a forcible appeal to his audience for the support of the Venerable Society for the propagation of the Gospel in immediate connexion with the established Church.

[*Mad. Govt. Gazt. Sept.* 27

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Rs.	As.	16th September. 1825.	Rs.	As.	SELL
Premium	28	0	Remittable Loan 6 P. Ct.	27	4	Premium.
Discount	0	12	5 Per Cent Loan 1822-23	1	4	Discount
Ditto	0	10	4 Per Cent Loan.....	1	2	Ditto

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
2 0 *a* 2½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.....	2 1 *a* 2 2

Bombay 30 Days sight per 100 Bombay Rs. 98
Madras ditto, 92 *a* 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.
Bank Shares, Premium 4800 to 5000 per cent.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, THE 8TH SEPT. 1825.

Mr. C. R. Barwell, Superintendent of Police for the Division of Calcutta, Dacca, Moorshedabad and Patna, and Chief Magistrate of the Town of Calcutta.

Mr. S. T. Cuthbert, Judge and Magistrate of Sarun.

Mr. John Master, Ditto Ditto, of the Suburbs of Calcutta, and Superintendent of the Jail at Allypoor.

Mr. Henry Moore, Judge and Magistrate of the 24-Purgunnahs.

Mr. W. H. Benson, Register of the Civil Court in the Northern Division of Bundlecund.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 13th Sept. 1825.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

13th Foot.

Serjeant Major W. Hutchins to be Adjutant, with the Rank of Ensign, vice Fenton promoted, 13th September, 1825.

48th Foot.

Brevet-Captain T. Brotheridge's date of first Commission having been erroneously reported to Head-Quarters, when His Brevet rank was applied for, and the correct date being now transmitted, that Officer will take Rank as Brevet-Captain from the 26th August 1822, instead of 24th July as stated in General Orders of 6th June 1825.

The Leave of Absence for Three Months granted by Lieutenant General Bowser, Commanding the Army at Madras, to Ensign Johnstone of His Majesty's 46th Regiment, with permission to proceed to Calcutta on his Private Affairs, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence for the reasons assigned:

44th Regiment---Assistant Surgeon Stark, M. D. from 6th September to 20th October, in extension, on Medical Certificate.

47th Regt.---Lieutenant Colonel O'Donoghue, from 1st Sept. to 24th October, in extension, on urgent Private Affairs, and to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

54th Regiment---Ensign Slade, from 26th August to 1st November, in extension, on Medical Certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 15th September, 1825.

"At a General Court Martial assembled at Meerut on Saturday the sixth day of August 1825, Hannah Fitchit, a British Subject, and Camp Follower, Wife, or reputed Wife, of Private Jeseph Fitchit, of No. 2 Company of His Majesty's 14th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following Charge, viz.

"For having on the night of the First, or Morning of the Second day of August 1825, at Meerut, wilfully Murdered Alexander Laird, Private Soldier of the said Company all Regiment, by Stabbing him repeatedly with a Bayonet, or other sharp pointed Weapon, thereby causing his, the said Alexander Laird's, immediate Death." Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision:

Deliberation. --- "The Court having maturely weighed and considered the Evidence for the Prosecution, and for the Defence, and what

Finding. the Prisoner has urged in her justification, do find, that the Prisoner, Hannah Fitchit, is not Guilty of Murder, but they find her Guilty of Manslaughter.

Sentence. The Court adjudge the Prisoner, Hannah Fitchit, to suffer Imprisonment for the term of Two Years."

Approved,

(Signed) EDWD. PAGET, *General Commander in Chief in India.*

Remarks by His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

It appears to the Commander in Chief, that this case of Manslaughter does, in its character and circumstances, so nearly approach to an act of Justifiable Homicide, that His Excellency is pleased to mitigat the Sentence to Three Months Imprisonment.

The foregoing Order is to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the Head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

By Order of his His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 17th Sept, 1827.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subalterns of 15 Years standing and upwards, to the Rank of Captain by Brevet in the East Indies only, from the dates specified against their respective Names; viz.

6th Foot.

Lieutenant J. Gell, 10th December, 1823.
Lieutenant T. Duke, 25th May, 1824.
Lieutenant A. D. Hogg, 31st May, 1825.

As soon as convenient after the Muster of the 24th Instant, Major Gully, or Officer Commanding the 87th Regiment, will be pleased to make over to the Brigade Major to the King's Troops all Men belonging to that Corps who are deemed fit objects to be Invalided, together with all Documents connected with their Accounts, Discharges, &c.

Brigadier General Sir Archibald Campbell's Order of the 17th August 1825, approving of the Appointment by Brigadier General Colton, of Assistant Surgeon Griffiths, Senior Assistant Surgeon of the Force, to take charge of the Sick of His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, is Confirmed.

The Leave of Absence granted by Brigadier General Sir Archibald Campbell, to Lieutenant Bichner, His Majesty's 1st or Royal Regiment, to proceed to Madras, and to be absent on that account for Four Months from date of embarkation at Rangoon, is Confirmed.

Captain Pickard, of His Majesty's 47th Regiment, has permission to repair to the Presidency or Sick Certificate, and to be absent on that account for 2½ Months, from the date of his embarkation. On, or before the expiration of which, should the state of his Health require it, and be Certified accordingly by the Medical Board, he is to make application for Leave to proceed to Sea, or otherwise as the case may be.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence for the reasons assigned:

16th Lancers---Cornet Osborne, from 15th August to 24th October 1825, in extension, to remain at Calcutta.

13th Dragoons---Quarter-Master Minchin, from date of embarkation for 2 Years, to Europe, on urgent Private Affairs.

54th Regiment---Captain Walsh, from date of embarkation till 23d October, to Madras on urgent Private Affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 17th September, 1825.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions and Appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

11th Dragoons.

Serjeant Major Ready to be Adjutant, with the rank of Cornet, vice Butcher who resigns the Adjutancy only, 16th September, 1825.

44th Foot.

Ensign J. J. Boyse to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Gledstanes deceased, 16th August, 1825.

J. D. Young, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Boyse promoted, ditto.

67th Foot.

Ensign P. Hennessey to be Lieutenant with-

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1825.

(Continued from the last Page.)

out purchase, vice Robinson removed to the 2d Foot, 26th January, 1825.

89th Foot.

Ensign W. Campbell to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Cipherts deceased, 30th August, 1825.

W. Hope, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Campbell promoted, ditto.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

J. ELLIOTT, *Capt.*
A. A. A. G.

The Russian Empire, it appears, has been thrown into alarm by the appearance of the Cholera upon the frontier. Measures were taken for the establishment of a Cordon Sanitaire, and Land Quarantine. We cannot help thinking the idea entertained by the Russian physicians, of the contagiousness of this formidable scourge, as most unphilosophical. Experience in this quarter of the world is quite in opposition to the belief of the Russian Doctors. Of course we are reasoning upon the supposition that the disease has developed the same train of symptoms in Russia as in India.

We thought that the Tank-square School of Poetry had become extinct, but the number of Parnassian favours with which our table groans, and which can only be classified under that sublime head, pleasingly convince us that the Tank-square Bards still rave, recite, and madden round the land. We are so pressed by our Europe matter, that our gifted contributors of the School must really excuse us. We are sorry for this, as there are some palpable gems of poesy among the number, especially some most pathetic lines upon a most moving subject ---a Calomel Pill ! !

[*India Gaz. Sept.* 19.

Preparations are now making for the reduction of Bhurtpore, Alwur, and several other places, where disorder and disorganization have for some time been prevailing. The followers of the Bhurtpore usurper are said to be committing many ravages in that neighbourhood: and the treatment of our authority, by the *Ranee* of Jeypore, has been such, as to demand notice. It is, therefore, more than probable that part of India will be the scene of important operations, as soon as circumstances permit.

[*John Bull, Sept.* 19.

The extracts which we have given from the Government Gazette of yesterday, proclaims the extension of our Empire towards the East, as we gather from it that Tavoy, Mergui and other places on the Tennasserim Coast, are henceforth to form an integral part of British India. This can leave little doubt as to the destiny of Aracan and perhaps Pegu: and is a measure which all circumstances considered, is perhaps the wisest that could be adopted. Under the British authority these countries will be found to possess capabilities not yet dreamt of; and when their natural and artificial resources come to be developed, may be found among the most valuable acquisitions which we have yet made; in a commercial point of view they promise great advantages, inasmuch as nothing like caste and religious prejudices exists to prevent their using foreign manufacture.

[*John Bull, Sept.* 20.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM ARRACAN, DATED 26TH AUGUST, 1825.---"Sickness still continues, but not to such an extent as formerly. The mortality daily is very heavy, yet not a murmur is heard; the men do their duty cheerfully, and the general routine of business is conducted with the greatest regularity. The Chittagong and Ramoo Mugs do not escape the general malady. It appears that every body requires a seasoning before the climate agrees with the constitution. Notwithstanding all the sickness and complaints against the place, I am convinced, that should it remain in our possession, by clearing the little hills round the Town, and the fortified heights, from Jungle, draining the streets properly, and dressing the banks of the Nullah, Arracan might be made certainly one of the most beautiful, and I have no doubt, as healthy a station as any of Bengal. You will be astonished when I tell you, that within the fortifications of this city, we have a concatenation of low hills, covered with thick jungle and abounding with leopards, the prints of whose feet are often seen close to our houses. They keep quiet all day, but prowl during the night in search of prey.

The capabilities of the Province are great. The soil is particularly fertile, but at present, in consequence of the scanty population, almost a waste. However, the people are beginning to come from Ramoo and Chittagong; and I should not be surprised in another year to fine the greater part of the Mug emigrants returned to the land of their forefathers. Should the Government determine on annexing Arracan, Sandowy, Ramree, and Cheduba to the British Territories, a very small force would I think be required for keeping the country in subjection, and maintaining possession. The land Revenue will for some years to come be very trifling, and the trade of no extent; however, under our Government, it might be reasonably expected to increase, and I dare say the commerce with the interior will, by and bye, become considerable; but the manufacture of Salt must be looked to chiefly for defraying the expences of the Civil and Military Government. The samples of Salt which have been connected from the different out villages on the Coast, are very superior in appearance to the Salt of Bengal. Contracts may, I understand, easily be effected at the rate of 4 maunds per Sicca Rupee, but, as I said before, in consequence of the very scanty population, only a small quantity could for some time be procured; still it is the chief source from whence an adequate revenue may be drawn, and consequently ought to be attended to.

Mr. Robertson is now busily employed in the settlement of Ramree. His arrangements and plans here have been very successful, and the management of the Province is conducted with as much ease and regularity as if it had been under our rule for the last twenty years.

To-day is the last of the Mohurrum; and the Tazlyehes are moving along in pomp and splendour. This spectacle was not uncommon during the reign of the Mugs but was not tolerated by the Burmahs, and has not been witnessed before the last forty years."

[*Bengal Hurkaru, Sept.* 21.

What we consider a case of pseudo-Cholera, will be found also in a preceding column. Our correspondent says, the pulse was stronger than usual, which, combined with the result of relief following the rejection of the worms, inclines us to think that the disease was not Cholera. We cannot, however, enter further into the case, since the symptoms are not detailed. We may, however, add what we believe is now growing up into a general belief among the faculty---that in true Cholera a change or deterioration of the blood takes place, which is supposed to be connected with a gazeous influence. When this predisposition in the blood exists, bad food may act as exciting causes to the *apparent* train of symptoms. In this way, too, worms may also act as exciting causes. But without a predisposition in the blood, with a peculiar consult or sympathy of the nervous system, the fatal disease called Cholera *here* we believe could not be produced. The disease would, in all likelihood, resemble the *homc* Cholera. We have used the word *apparent* symptoms, believing that the subtle process of deterioration to which we alluded may be going on for some time unknown, or unheeded by the patient, and of course unseen by his friends. In all this we offer nothing dogmatical, but merely throw out an idea which may be very erroneous, but which at present appears to ourselves sufficiently plausible to entertain it.

[*The India Gaz. Sept.* 22.

From a Genoa Price Current of the 2d April, we have made some extracts which may be agreeable to some of our readers. We have also a Trieste Price Current of the 31st March, at which date the price of 19s. 2d. per lb. has been obtained for Bengal Indigo, a price which will agreeably surprise perhaps some of the growers in this country.

Others again may be startled at the fact that *Egyptian Indigo* not only is spoken of as an article of commerce but is quoted as high as the second quality of Bengal Indigo. Not long ago we believe the John Bull offered to shew a *muster* of Egyptian Indigo, simply to prove (we presume) that this description of produce could be raised in Egypt.

[*Bengal Hurkaru, Sept.* 24.

English News.

NAVY.

The following appointments have taken place, in consequence of recent promotion to Flag-Officers;---Captain Sir M. Seymour, Bart, and K. C. B. to the Royal George yacht, at Portsmouth; Captain Sir W. Hoste, Bart. and K. C. B. to the Royal Sovereign yacht, at Deptford; Capt. I. C. White to the Royal Charlotte yacht, at Woolwich; Capt. Mundy, to the Prince Regent yacht, at Deptford; Capt. E. D. King, to the Windsor Castle, and Capt. Walter Bathurst, to the Genoa, guardships at Portsmouth, Capt. Henry Hill, to the Albion, guard-ship at Portsmouth; and Capt. Horton, to the Gloucester, guardship at Sheerness.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, MAY 26.

ROYAL MESSAGE.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, brought up a Message from His Majesty, similar in effect to the one laid before the House of Lords by the Earl of Liverpool, recommending to his faithful Commons to adopt such measures in furtherance of his desire as they should deem necessary.—Ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow (Friday.)

STATE OF IRELAND.---*Mr. S. Rice* brought forward his motion for the production of any despatches that the Marquis Wellesley, as Lord Lieutenant, may have sent to the Government, respecting the origin and nature of religious animosities in Ireland, & the best means of allaying those animosities, with a view to the tranquillization and good Government of Ireland, and the strength and security of the Empire.---The motion being seconded, *Mr. Goulbourn* saw no ground whatever for the motion, and should vote against it; but if it was the intention of the Hon. Member, by the production of the Papers, to enter into an examination of the Lord Lieutenant, it would have been better at once to have made that proposition.---*Sir John Newport* thought it highly essential that the Legislature should be put in possession of the opinion of a man so highly gifted, who took the office in peril and difficulty, and who restored tranquillity with the assistance of the Catholics. *Mr. Brownlow* condemned the Government for its want of uniformity and system on this question.---*Mr. Peel* said he had been uniform and systematic, and declared that no Parliamentary grounds were laid for producing documents, even the existence of which was not known. The Noble Marquis had recorded his opinion in the only way that he had the opportunity of doing so, by forwarding his proxy in support of the Catholic Relief Bill; consequently it was unnecessary to conceal Lord Wellesley's sentiments; and he (Mr. Peel) could only add, that there could be little doubt that his present opinions did not differ from his recorded sentiments.---The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* repeated his anxiety for the success of Catholic Emancipation: but he did not think that the country so far complained of the want of uniformity in the Government as to desire to see the Administration broken up. He declared, however, that if he thought his resignation would promote the Catholic cause, as far as he was personally concerned, he deemed it due to his own character to declare that he would in such case resign tomorrow.---*Lord J. Russell* was of opinion that the state of Ireland made us weak abroad: and that England might hereafter have to deplore the recent defeat of the Bill.

Mr. BROUGHAM, in an animated speech, supported the motion. The House of Lords, observed the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, may look back with complacency upon what they have done, and what I am now going to say would not be very grateful to them. They believe that by throwing out this Bill by a great majority, there is an end to the Catholic question---that this Irish subject, so painful to all parties, is completely set at rest. I tell them that it never will be at an end---that it never will be at rest till that is done which will put an end to all troubles by setting Ireland at rest, in giving her equal justice, and equal laws for the million as the few. Till that day, they may set forward their military commanders---they may range against us their subtle lawyers---they may bring into the field persons for the first time animated with new views. to add to the prejudices already existing in the Prime minister's mind, an obstinacy and pertinacity to a system of policy long exploded, and which he himself never expressed before---(*Some cries of hear, hear, hear.*)---by proxies from the North (always a fertile soil for them) and from the West, they may obtain a majority, but let them not exult in a momentary triumph; can they stifle the cries of six millions of their countrymen, even if their cause had been wrong, but much less can they do it when their cause is right? They cannot extinguish right by brute might, or by opposing obstinacy, to set all justice at defiance. I counsel the Catholics to cultivate tranquillity and peace—to submit to the law, bad as it is---but let them consolidate their union. Above all things let no personal pique, or petty jealousies divide men, whom, if once united, nothing could defeat---not the House of Lords, the Heir Presumptive, or the King upon the Throne. The Friends to the measure in the Cabinet were much to blame for not taking more decisive measures. During the war, Mr. Pitt's excuse was that his attention was engrossed by the designs of Bonaparte. During the life of the late King, respect for the prejudices of a conscientious old man silenced the friends to the measure. Now that we are at peace, this is the only important question which occupies the public mind, and the King's sentiments were known to be favourable to it.

Mr. CANNING here interfered, and deprecated any investigation into the King's feelings as utterly unseemly, and incapable of answer.

Mr. BROUGHAM submitted that he was warranted in stating that the King's sentiments were not known to be adverse to the measure, and that was all the use he meant to make of it. He advised the Rt. Hon. Gent. (Mr. Canning) to make his own terms, and that he would be backed by the country. He was quite certain that the sacrifice of peace would not be required. These opinions he had given as they occurred to him, having explained at the onset why he did not deem it advisable to go fully into the subject. His humble prayer was, that Ministers would enter into some compromise among themselves to save Ireland. But if they did not, he should not despair; for the cause of Ireland was right, and she had numbers---principle to build upon, and popular favour to adorn it. He hoped and trusted that in Ireland, true to herself, union prevailed amongst her children, and violence having given place to a steady opposition---that the instant would not be further postponed when she should be righted either by herself or her friends, for there were hopes that Ireland would work her own salvation---(*Hear.*)

Mr. CANNING, after a few prefatory observations, endeavoured to show that though it was desirable to have an unanimity of opinion in the Cabinet upon all important questions, yet that it was a very different question whether you should form a new Cabinet upon a principle of unanimity, or should break up an existing one, because it was divided upon a great subject. In the sincerity of his heart he declared that if his relinquishment of office could conduce to the settlement of this great question, he would not hesitate a moment to make the sacrifice. But it was his firm opinion, founded upon recent and anxious consideration, that such a step, so far from conducing to any such desirable issue, it would produce immediate evils, of the most tremendous character, and would postpone to a still greater distance the success of the question. He (Mr. C.) had never treated this as a merely Catholic interest. He looked upon it as a question, whose completion would secure the harmony of the opposing classes, and by knitting their hearts together would place the safety and prosperity of the empire on a solid footing. The question touched England but partially and superficially, whilst to Ireland it was a vital question. The great fault of the argument of their opponents, this Session, was that it inverted this relation. "But," said Mr. C., "although I am not at liberty to notice the discussions of another place here, yet I can allude to them through the impression which they have made in the public mind. And I do say, that the resistance, as it is now shaped against this question is untenable---(*Cheers*)---the argument, as it was applied to the late measure, if it proves any thing, proves too much---for if it be true that the Catholic cannot be a good subject, and cannot give undivided allegiance to his King, then it follows that he cannot be a good subject of, or give undivided allegiance to even a Catholic Sovereign.---(*Hear*)---This is the consequence of applying geometrical rules to moral denomination. If I have but half a Catholic it is not by inquiring, because a half is not equal to a whole, but because agreeing with Homer, a much better judge of human nature than Euclid, a man is but half a man who does not enjoy all his right."---(*Hear!*) The Right Hon. Gentleman then said that a Noble Friend of his in another place had been charged with conforming in the late expression of his sentiments in this question to the example of a more influential quarter. His Noble Friend was incapable of such conduct. If there lived a man in England, who disdained to shape his opinions to the smile or the frown of any person in it that man was his Noble Friend. He always spoke his real opinions, and though he (Mr. C.) lamented that he should entertain such sentiments as he expressed, yet he gave him the fullest credit for sincerity. If, however, the Hon. Gentleman had looked further, he would have found in his Noble Friend's speech enough of discrepancy between it and those sentiments which he was charged with wishing to concur, as would satisfy him that no such adulatory conformity was meditated. Who amongst them all had disposed so summarily, so conclusively, so satisfactorily of the idle objection of the Coronation Oath being an impediment to the concession of those claims, as it had been treated by his Noble Friend. He would forgive his Noble friend all his conformity in gratitude to him for the manner in which he removed that objection. The Honourable Gentleman concluded by adjuring the Honourable Gentlemen who made the motion not to drive this question to a division, as it would be a most fallacious criterion indeed of the relative sentiments of those who might happen to be opposed respecting it.

Sir. *F.* BURDETT said he confessed that the speech which had been just alluded to by the Right Hon. Gent. had struck him with dismay---not so much on account of its matter, as the manner in which his opposition to the measure was conducted. There never was a speech which was calculated to produce a more painful effect on the minds of those who supported the measure, and one which adopted more the tone of uncompromising violence. But he felt a strong hope of ultimate success. He was satisfi-

ed that discussion, even this Session, had advanced the cause very much.---After a few explanations from *Mr. Rice* the motion was withdrawn.---Adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2.

REPEAL OF THE BUBBLE ACT.---The *Attorney-General* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Act generally called "the Bubble Act," on the ground that it was "*unintelligible.*" There was another reason in favour of his motion, which was, that many valuable commercial institutions, especially Insurance Companies, were illegal by the present interpretation of certain parts of that Act. One of the provisions which he should propose in his new Bill should be to make it a part of the conditions in granting a chapter, that the Members to whom it applied should be answerable for the debts of the Company to the full extent of their property.---*Mr. Denman* would reserve what he had to say till the subject was more fully entertained by the House ---but he considered his Hon. and Learned Friend was entitled to unqualified praise for bringing in the Bill.---*Mr. Huskisson* expressed his conviction that it would obviate most of the difficulties now connected with Joint Stock Companies, fix the law on a known footing, and confer a great benefit on the commercial world. ---Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

MONDAY, JUNE 6.

Mr. CURTIES brought up the Report of the Brighton Improvement Bill, and the amendments were read a second time.

BURNING OF HINDOO WIDOWS.---*Mr. Hume* presented a petition from the Burgh of Crael, in Scotland, on the subject of burning of Hindoo Widows. He wished to know from his Hon. Friend (Mr. Buxton) whether he intended to submit any notice to the House on the subject.---Mr. Buxton rose to say, that some measures ought to be taken by the English Government to put a stop to this horrible custom. Within the period of five years, no less than 3,500 widows had been burnt.---*Mr. Trant* thought the Government ought to be very cautions in taking any measures that might interfere with the prejudices of the Hindoos.---*Mr. C. Wynn* was of opinion, that Parliament could adopt no general measure without the greatest danger. The local authorities were the only persons who could interfere in putting an end to this practice, which every man of feeling must deplore, though it was his decided opinion, that no violent measures should be adopted.---*Sir Chas. Forbes* was convinced that the practice might and ought be put a stop to. ---*Sir Edward Hyde East* was against any violent measures, and thought the Missionaries had much in their power. If they would instil into the people's minds proper sentiments of religion; if they would endeavour to convince the widows that "it was better to marry than to burnt"---*(a laugh)*.---he had no doubt that this means would be more successful than any other.---*Mr. W. Smith* thought that no violent measures ought to be adopted, but he was convinced that something ought to be done. He would not ask a specific Act, but if the House would express their sentiments decidedly and unanimously against this horrible practice, he was sure ere long it would be destroyed.---The Petition was ordered to be printed.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7.

IMPRISONMENTS IN INDIA.

Mr. HUME said he had moved two years ago for the production of certain returns of the persons confined in India at the pleasure of the Government, and as he had been told the returns could not be produced immediately but that inquiry would be made on the subject, he hoped there would be no objection to granting them on the present occasion. When they considered the immense power vested in the Colonial Governments, he thought it would be conceded that they should watch pretty narrowly the conduct of those who were called upon to exercise that power. In India the Government had power to make laws providing they were not contrary to the law in this country, but the Governors, not satisfied with that power, had devised a new one, by which, under the cloak of regulations, they were enabled to confine an individual, without accusation or trial, for any period they pleased, and without the slightest power of appeal to any of the ordinary tribunals of the law. The Hon. Gentleman, to shew the nature of these regulations, then read some extracts from the Regulations of Bombay in the year 1818, by which it appeared that after an arrest by the military authorities the persons were to be brought before the Governor within a certain time, and that he was empowered, in conjection with his Secretary, to sign a warrant for the detention of those persons without any inquiry or appeal, the prisoner not being even under the power of a writ of *Habeas Corpus*. Now, when the Government of India prevented any person from coming or sending to England for the purpose of making complaints--- when the Board of Control at home had refused to listen to any complaints when they were preferred---and even denied redress to an individual who had made his way to Europe to complain of pecuniary oppression---when even the late President of the Board of Control, the present Secretary for Foreign Affairs, had thought proper about two years ago to declare that he would have no objection to pass an Act to prevent, if possible, all appeal from the Government of India to the Government here, he thought it their bounden duty to protect the inhabitants of India by demanding regular returns. The Hon. Gent. then alluded to the confinement of Vizier Ally and others, and argued against the injustice of the treatment thus experienced, concluded by moving for a return of all Europeans and natives confined in any of the Presidencies, stating their offence, the date of their arrest, their names, residence &c. from the year 1800 to the latest period; and also for copies of all regulations promulgated during the same period.

Mr. C. WYNN did not mean to oppose the production of the Returns, as far as they could be procured. Letters had been sent according to promise, requiring them, and answers had been received from all the Presidencies except Bengal. That would be laid before the House as soon as received, but he feared not during the present Session. From the nature of the wars in which they had been engaged, and from the constitution of Society in India, he feared however that the confinement of prisoners--- such as those of Tippo Saib, in the manner described, could not be avoided. He wished, however, that the number should be as small as possible.

Sir C. FORBES concurred in the motion of his Hon. Friend (Mr. Hume), and only regretted that it did not go farther by moving for the production of the memorials of complaint from India, which had been transmitted to the Board of Directors. These memorials were he feared in some instances suppressed. One remarkable instance of the manner in which these memorials were disposed came within his personal knowledge. It was that of the Rajah of (we believe) Nagpore, who had been deposed from his government, and his sister was substituted in his place, it being supposed that she would be more subservient to the view of the British Government in India. He was himself confined for fifteen years; he sent no less than three memorials to the Board of Directors, which were transmitted through the Madras government; but which were not received. This he knew, as he had a copy of one of these memorials, either he had it, or it was at present in the possession of his Hon. Friend (Mr. Hume.) On making inquiry about it, and requesting an Hon. Friend of his to attend to it, he found that no such document had been received there. For this reason it ought to be ascertained how these memorials had been disposed of. In his opinion these memorials ought to be received and attended to, as it would tend to increase the confidence of the people of India towards this country, by showing that we attended to their complaints. It would besides familiarise Members of this House with the situation of India, on which we had but scanty information and too little discussion. He wished that the practice which prevailed formerly, of bringing the Indian budget annually before the House, were resumed. The Hon. Member enumerated one or two similar instances of hardship that have occurred in India, memorials of complaints of which had been neglected; and expressed his regret that the Right Hon. Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in his former situation, had declared himself unfavourable to the entertainment of complaints from India.

Mr. CANNING was induced to present himself to the attention of the House, in consequence of an allusion which had been made in his absence to what had fallen from him on a former occasion. What the Honourable Member (Mr. Hume) had attributed to a Baronet who had just sat down, was not only not a true representation of his sentiments, but was the very reverse of what he did say. (Hear, hear,) The Honourable Gentleman had accused him of having expressed a wish to see a law enacted which would prevent the natives of India from transmitting appeals and complaints to this country. Now, he had not said that, nor any thing like that. The discussion he remembered arose respecting certain loans contracted between the Native Princes and some European bankers. An attempt had been made to influence the supreme government to interfere for the repayment of these loans. These loans had always been discountenanced by this Government, as they were attended by the worst consequences. There was now a positive law against them, and what he had just said was, that he would wish to see a law enacted which would prevent these bankers from getting back any money they may have advanced by loan to the nations of India. And he would say, and say it too in the face of any Indian, that there was no one circumstance which was a greater scandal, or which was a greater disgrace to the European name in India, than these loans. He was therefore most anxious to prevent the interference of the supreme government in procuring the repayment of them. Any person who knew the nature of the government there must know that its interference when exercised was the same thing as to command and extort. How, then, could it be imputed to him, that he was in favour of a Bill adverse to the interests of the people of India? (Hear, hear.) or that he was unwilling to attend to their just complaints? He would even now say, that if there was a single rupee of these loans unpaid, he would hope that it might never the paid. (Hear, hear.) He would now leave the House to judge of the fairness of the imputation of the Hon. Member, (Mr. Hume,) and of the Hon. Baronet (Sir C. Forbes,) between whom there seemed to be such a community of feeling---and such an identity of interests, that the one did not know whether the copy of a document was in his own pocket or that of his Hon. Friend. (A laugh.) It reminded him of two friends mentioned in the Spectator, who had between them one idea, one opinion, one religion, and one hat. (Much laughter, and cheers.)

Sir C. FORBES said that however admirable might be the wit of the Right Hon. Gentleman, he could not help thinking that it was frequently misapplied, to the injury of that cause which he meant to support. He was not aware of having misrepresented the Right Hon. Gentleman, and he remembred, that at the time he remarked that the Right Hon. Gent., who was then going out as Governor-General to India, would find it extremely convenient to carry out with him such a law as that to which he had alluded. (Hear, hear.) He was at a loss to account for the thundering tone of declamation in which the Hon. Gentleman had disclaimed his support of such a Bill. He begged further to state, that he never had been engaged, directly, or indirectly, in any loan to the nations of India.

An Honourable MEMBER whose name we could not learn, bore testimony to the fairness of the terms of the loans which had been adverted to.

Mr. CANNING explained, and supported his first statement. He could not of course remember the precise words after so long a period, but what he had stated to the House was, he was satisfied, substantially the same as what he had now mentioned.

Mr. HUME thought there was very little need of the Right Hon. Gentleman to get into the passion which he did upon this occasion. His recollection of what he had said appeared to him (Mr. Hume) to have been as much forgotten by him, as his construction of the transactions to which he had alluded was erroneous. After the Right Hon. Gentleman had disclaimed the expressions attributed to him, he (Mr. H.) had no right to say he did use them, the impression upon his mind was that he did use them, and it was confirmed by the observation of the Hon. Baronet (Sir C. Forbes) that at the time he remarked it would be a convenient Bill for the Right Hon. Gentleman to take out with him to India. The loans which were advertised were of as pure and fair a nature at it was possible for them to be, and would bear the strictest investigation. He begged to assure the Right Hon. Gentleman that he had not said any thing in his absence that he would not readily say in his presence, and he had only said in his absence because it was mentioned in the presence of the Right Hon. Gentleman before, and he did not contradict it. What the Right Hon. Gentleman had said was not at all relevant to the present motion, and he appeared to him (Mr. H.) to digress for the purpose of indulging in a few wordy observations.

The motion was then agreed to.

Mr. HUME next moved for copies of all memorials transmitted from the Hindoo-Britons to the Court of Directors, and copies of all Correspondence and other papers relative to their situation.

Mr. WYNN, as we understood him, was not aware that many such Memorials had been transmitted; he remembered some years ago there was one, but he would not object to accede to the motion.

Motion agreed to.

Mr. HUME next moved for a copy of the minute of the Marquis of Hastings' appointing Hindoo-Britons to certain official situations of a local nature. They were permitted to hold commissions in the army, but that right was held from them by the present Chief Governor of India. This was very vexatious, and naturally excited great dissatisfaction amongst those who were deprived of this privilege. He did not anticipate any opposition to the motion.

Mr. WYNN was surprised that the Hon. Member should not anticipate any objection to the motion, as he told him yesterday that he should object to it. There was no such minute of the Marquis of Hastings as that alluded to by the Hon. Gentleman. The only one approaching to it was one by which it appeared that some individuals were appointed to situations in a local militia, who it appeared were Hindoo-Britons, but it did not appear on the face of the minute that they were so. This was all that had appeared on the subject. Besides, there were many minutes of the Chief Governor's which contained so many mixed matters, that if they were to be given to the public they would prevent the communications from being so full as they sometimes were, and therefore the information and knowledge how to act less complete and perfect. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HUME said he would be satisfied with that part of the minute which referred to the appointment of Hindoo-Britons to situations in the army, and he would dispense with any other part of it.

After a few words from Mr. WYNN, we understood the motion was withdrawn.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

The further consideration of the Berks and Hants Canal Bill, was postponed to the 26th inst.—The Irish Mining and Joint Stock Companies Bill was read a third time, and passed.

GRANT TO THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the third reading of the Duke of Cumberland's additional Annuity Bill.—The *Marquis of Tavistock* opposed the motion. He observed that of late he had seldom taken part in the proceedings of the House; but he could not suffer this Bill to be read a third time without expressing his astonishment that Ministers, who, by their recent politic and conciliatory course had established with the country some character for fair dealing, should have lent themselves to such a juggle. The grant was in reality for the Duke and not for the child: and the proposition evidently was to obtain indirectly that which had been twice refused on direct application.—The persevering opposition of the Member for Winchelsea (Mr. Brougham), deserved the thanks of the country.—*Colonel Palmer* supported the Grant. He challenged any person to make a distinct charge against the Duke. His disposition was open and generous, and his conduct manly; he was neither a gambler nor a spendthrift; and as to his politics, they were not to be wondered at, when it was recollected that his tutor was a Bishop.—*(A laugh)*—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said that the Ministers had recommended the Message, on the ground of the Duke having a Son; had there been no son, the addition would not have been recommended.

Mr. TIERNEY observed, that the Bill had his opposition. It was dangerous in principle and mischievous in precedent. The Duchess of Kent's daughter had hitherto been educated at the mother's expence, aided most properly by Prince Leopold; and he understood that provision was made for several years more by such distinguished individual. This grant for the Duke of Cumberland was unprecedented; it was to grant an allowance for the child of a Prince four degrees removed from the Throne. There was nothing like it in precedent. The grants for the present Dukes were not till they had attained the ages of 26, 28, and 30 years.—*(Hear.)*—As to requiring the little Prince to be educated here, he was not anxious for it: it was a cruel operation to require the separation; besides, as to having the child here, it was contrary to the practice of the late King. He sent all his sons to Germany. —*(A laugh.)*—Now where was the harm of this little Prince being educated abroad. He was six years of age; was it feared that he would be inoculated with all the abominations of the Holy Alliance? Was he in danger of contagion? If he were older there might be such danger. In truth the representations were made with the view of getting the 6,000*l.* a year. If granted, there was no security that it would be spent in this country. He should say no more than that he should oppose the Bill.—*(Hear.)*

Mr. CANNING said, if it should be the desire of the Duke to reside abroad, it would be the Ministers duty, before any issue took place, that the Duke should give satisfactory assurances that the expenditure would be on the young Prince. There was no desire to tear the child from his parents. If they continued to reside abroad, for reasons which he would not stop to enquire, the security was to be had, that the young Prince would have education becoming a Prince of the Royal Family. This provision was for the whole of the Minority. There was no covert (designing) purpose. It was to give the Duke the option of coming to England without embarrassment to himself; or if he remained abroad, that there should be provision for the young Prince. For the number of years that were to be covered, the grant was not too great. If the education of the young Prince were an object of national importance, he considered that the grant was neither objectionable nor too great.

Mr. BROUGHAM renewed his opposition to the Bill, contending that if the House deemed it right to throw out the Bill, he doubted not that the Duke, with that magnanimous feeling which belonged to his Family, would not complain of the result. He said he made this observation because he knew that the Duke of York, with magnanimity that was highly honourable to him, forgave—he perhaps ought to say, forgot—the proceedings in the Commons in 1809; that, from his own personal knowledge he could pronounce that the late Queen was the most forgiving person that had ever lived, and that his present Majesty—rumours having been circulated that the King viewed Mr. Brougham's conduct (on the occasion of the Queen's trial) as a personal affront, had caused Mr. B. to be distinctly informed that all such rumours were utterly unfounded.—Mr. B. said, that "although false rumours were propagated by interested malice, or by intrigue, as if the faithful discharge of his public and professional duties had incurred the personal displeasure of the Sovereign, he had the extraordinary satisfaction of knowing that a gracious—and the more gracious, because a voluntary assurance (for who could have asked any question on such a subject?) was given by that illustrious Personage, that all such rumours were utterly without foundation."—Mr. B. also stated (the Duke of Sussex's income having been formerly adverted to, with the declaration that the Crown provided for Lady Augusta Murray) that the Duke of Sussex's allowances to that Lady &c. reduced his income to 13,000*l.* a-year; that he also maintained the offspring of such union; that the Duke had heretofore been involved in debts to the amount of 100,000*l.*; that he had never even dreamt of applying to Parliament for aid, or paying less than 20s. in the pound; and that by the judicious arrangement of his income, the Duke of Sussex had so far reduced the 100,000*l.* debts, as to leave an amount unsatisfied hardly worth mentioning.---The House divided on the Bill. The numbers were, for the third reading 170, against it 121; carried by a majority of 49. [This division took place as early as seven o'clock. Many Members were locked out, and thus prevented from voting; amongst whom were Sir F. Burdett, Sir E. Knatchbull, &c. To accelerate the business it was announced the House will meet every Saturday during the rest of the Session. There were fifty-two Orders of the Day yesterday besides Notices!]

THE TIMES,—May 24.

THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

Letters received from Malta mention the departure of the Marquis of Hastings for England, in consequence of the late proceedings at the India House. The Marquis was to leave Malta on the 26th of April, in the *Cambrian*, for Genoa, on his way to England. His arrival may be therefore expected daily. The following letters passed before his departure between him and the merchants of the island:—

COPY OF A LETTER ADDRESSED TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MARQUIS HASTINGS.

"Malta, April 22, 1825.

"My Lord,—We, the undersigned British merchants and inhabitants resident in Malta, are induced, by your Lordship's approaching departure for England, to tender our sincere and warm acknowledgments for the protection which your Lordship has been pleased to extend to the commercial interests of this island. Your Lordship will soon have an opportunity of personally calling the attention of his Majesty's Ministers to the impoverished and destitute state of the island, and to the almost total extinction of its commerce, on the prosperity of which it principally depends as the means of supporting its numerous inhabitants. We should have thought it incumbent upon us to enter more into this important subject, were we not sensible that your Lordship's experience render this unnecessary, and that it will enable you to point out such remedies as may tend to the benefit of the trade, without injury to the general interests of the island. We trust your Lordship's absence will be but a temporary one, and that you may be enabled to announce to us on your return that your visit to England has been attended in every respect with all the good consequences we confidently anticipate; and that we shall have in future additional motives for the sincere attachment, respect, and veneration, which we already entertain for the name of Hastings.

"We have the honour to be, &c."

ANSWER TO THE ABOVE LETTER.

"Palace, April 23, 1825.

"Gentlemen,—The flattering expressions with which you have favoured me in your letter of yesterday's date, are felt as sincerely as you could wish. They are truly gratifying to me, and must operate as a fresh claim upon my endeavours to promote your interests. The circumstances at which you have pointed will command my earliest attention after my arrival in England. The opportunity of making oral representations to his Majesty's Ministers may be materially beneficial; and I trust on my speedy return to you, I shall be able to prove my having been no idle advocate.

"I have the honour to be your obedient, &c.

(Signed) "HASTINGS."

THE PRESS IN INDIA.

Yesterday the Privy Council was occupied in hearing arguments for and against an appeal entered by Mr. James Seth Buckingham against "a certain rule, ordinance, and regulation, made and issued by the Governor-General and Council of Fort-William, in Bengal, on the 14th day of March, 1823, and which received the sanction of the Supreme Court of Calcutta on the 4th day of April 1823." The principal object of this regulation was to render the right of publishing a newspaper in any of the presidencies of India dependent on the obtaining of a licence from the Government, which licence was revocable at the pleasure of the Government.

Mr. Denman and Mr. Williams appeared for the appellant; Mr. Sergeant Bosanquet, Mr. Sergeant Spankie, Mr. Brougham, and Mr. Tindal, for the East India Company.

At half-past 10 o'clock the Council met: President the Earl of Harrowby.

Mr. Denman addressed their Lordships on behalf of his client. It was not necessary, he observed, that a person making an appeal against any regulations made by the Indian Government, should have been aggrieved thereby, although, if the case were otherwise, it would not be difficult to show that Mr. Buckingham had, by the operation of the ordinance against which he appealed, been reduced from a state of affluence to one of comparative poverty. Under the act of the 13th of George III. the Supreme Government in India had the power of publishing certain regulations which acquired the force of laws on being registered in the Supreme Court of Judicature; but that statute contained a restrictory clause, that those regulations should not be repugnant to the laws of England. It was on the ground that the regulation issued with regard to the press was repugnant to the law of England, that Mr. Buckingham had appealed against it; and he hoped that their lordships would entertain a similar opinion of it, and cause it to be repealed. The regulation in question was not the act of Lord Hastings. Nothing, indeed, could be more opposed to the system adopted by him with regard to the press, for he had repealed the censorship which had been established by his predecessor, Lord Wellesley. The regulation was the Act of Mr. Adam, who was the Deputy Governor-General in the interval between the departure of Lord Hastings and the arrival of Lord Amherst. There was a curious circumstance connected with the history of the resignation in question. During the time that it formed the subject of discussion in council, Sir Francis M'Naghten, who was then the only Judge at Calcutta, was twice requested to look at it, and twice refused. He was asked a third time, and then he unfortunately consented, and expressed his opinion that the regulation was worthy of the sanction of the Supreme Court. It could not therefore be said that when Sir F. M'Naghten afterwards came to decide upon the regulation in his judicial character, he brought an unbiassed mind to the consideration of the subject. Within a very short period after the regulation was registered in the Supreme Court, the licence was withdrawn from the *Calcutta Journal*. In the preamble to the regulation, it was stated that matters tending to bring the Government into contempt, and to disturb the peace and good order of society, had of late been frequently circulated in newspapers. It might be expected that some evidence would have been brought forward in support of that statement, but there was none. But allowing that the statement was true with respect to some newspapers, it was false with respect to the *Calcutta Journal*, which had been unjustly deprived of its licence. Only two actions for libel had been instituted against that paper. In one of them a verdict of acquittal was recorded, and the other was still pending because the prosecutor had not thought proper to prosecute it. But what if some newspapers had abused the liberty of publishing, was that a reason for destroying the freedom of the press altogether? Because the branches of a tree were too luxuriant, was it proper to grub up the root? He saw opposed to him on the present occasion a host of talent. The two first counsel who appeared on the list of the East India Company's advocates, Mr. Sergeant Bosanquet and Mr. Sergent Spankie, would, doubtless, defend the conduct of that Company with which they were in some measure connected; but he doubted whether they approved of the conduct which had been adopted by the Indian Government towards the press in that country. Beneath the names of his two learned friends was that of Brougham, which ought to stand first of English counsel. He was not sorry that the want of that rank which he had once held at the bar, and still ought to possess, prevented him on the present occasion from breaking a silence; for he never could speak without giving some degree of countenance to any cause which he undertook to support. But on the present occasion he was brought there for his silence—not for his eloquence. His name alone was all that their lordships would hear. It was even a *nominis umbar*, for he was certain his learned friend could not sanction the conduct of which the appellant complained, knowing that on other occasions he was the first as he was the greatest leader in every attack to be made on arbitrary power, and in maintaining the principle of a free press. The learned gentleman then proceeded to contend that the regulation placed an arbitray power in the hands of the Government, which might be (he would not say it had been) abused. He would suppose that the editor of the *Calcutta Journal* had been twice prosecuted for libel, and in one case acquitted; and in the other only not acquitted because the prosecutors were afraid to proceed with the case. He would suppose that in England a paper was circulated of the basest description—whose daily food was the misery which it caused—whose principal prey was fame and character—which had selected an exalted female, and endeavoured to drive her to solitude, to exile, perhaps to death—which had held out the terror of its contaminating touch over every lady of rank who ventured to pay to that illustrious female the homage which her rank and her virtues demanded—which had been frequently visited with prosecutions for malignant libels on the living and the dead, respecting which no astonishment had been excited except as to the leniency of the results—which somehow or other was supposed to have got hold of the patronage or connexion of Government, (unlike the libellers of former days, who boldly encountered the dangers of their profession), and basely crouched under the shelter which that connexion afforded them. If such a paper existed in this country, it was not surprising that the colonies, with their love of imitation, should furnish a counterpart to it. He would therefore suppose that some wretched pander might have thought it a good speculation to set up a paper of a like infamous description at Calcutta, and in order to destroy Mr. Buckingham's influence on public opinion had assailed his moral character by libels of such an infamous description as had called forth an expression of horror from the Bench. He would further suppose that this paper still continued to enjoy the patronage of the Indian Government, whilst the *Calcutta Journal*, which had never been convicted of libel, was suppressed. It was possible that all these circumstances might take place under the regulation which the Indian Government had issued respecting the press, and therefore he desired to have it revoked. The regulation was founded on a supposed necessity, which had in no way been made out: for these reasons he called upon their Lordships to declare the regulation null and void.

Mr. J. Williams followed on the same side. He contended that his learned friends on the other side were bound to prove that the regulation was not repugnant to the law of England, which, if they failed to do it was *dicta est causa* with regard to their case.

Mr. Sergeant Bosanquet observed, that all the arguments of his learned friends rested upon the clause contained in the act of Parliament restricting the Indian Government from framing any regulation or ordinance which should be repugnant to the laws of England. That was a clause which was introduced into all acts relating to the colonies. In the reign of Elizabeth, an act, giving the Company the power of making by-laws, contained a clause of a similar nature; but would it therefore be contended that it would have been illegal for the Company to make a law to prevent the circulation amongst the crews of their ships, of papers tending to excite them against their officers, or to prohibit the discussion of topics which were considered dangerous amongst the workmen of small factories? The phrase must be interpreted in this way—that no regulation should be framed repugnant to the English law as applicable to India. All the laws of England were not applicable to all the colonies. It was true the laws of England might be said to be established in all her colonies; but they were enforced only where they were applicable to the peculiar circumstances of each colony. The principle of an interference with the press had been established at an early period of the history of India. Printers had been told, that if they published any thing objectionable, they would be removed from the country; and that declaration had been enforced. In 1793, Lord Wellesley promulgated certain rules, to which he expected publishers to conform. Those rules continued in force till 1818, without exciting any discontent. In 1818, an alteration was made in the rules relative to the press, and it was most material that it should be understood what that alteration really was. The censorship was then abolished by Lord Hastings; but simultaneously with that abolition, a regulation was issued, which provided that if any editor of a newspaper should publish any thing which should give offence to the Government, he should be removed from India. At the time of issuing that regulation, it was not contemplated that any but British subjects would be editors of newspapers; but it subsequently happening that newspapers were transferred to native editors, the regulation authorizing the Government to revoke the power of publishing was issued to meet the evasion of the former regulation, for the Government did not possess the power of removing natives from India. It was preposterous to say that the press should not be the subject of local legislation in the colonies. Even in England he found that from the earliest times in which printing had been introduced, down to the present day, it had been the subject of regulation and legislative restriction. At the present moment the Bible, the Common Prayer, and acts of Parliament, could not be printed without His Majesty's permission. All these instructions were consistent with law, because it was felt necessary for the security of the particular subjects to which they referred. He would, then, have their Lordships address their minds to a country so different from England as India was, and to ask themselves whether those were the only subjects on which restriction ought to prevail in India: for to that extent the argument of his learned friends went, for nothing. It was impossible to apply English notions to the people of India. Their opinions were as unlike ours as their persons. The laws and manners of England would fit the minds of the natives of India as ill as her clothing would fit their persons. To establish in India discussion on every subject, moral, political, and religious, would be as unwise as to administer ardent spirits to the red inhabitants of America. We might use the deleterious liquid without becoming intoxicated; but the American Indian, immediately on quaffing it, became delirious, and all their bad passions were brought into action, because they did not possess the same control over themselves that we did. He trusted it would not be supposed that there was any desire on the part of those who had felt it their duty to oppose the present appeal to obstruct the dissemination of knowledge in India to any extent to which it could be disseminated with safety. The progress of knowledge in India must be slow: milk was for babes, meat for men. The effect of introducing into India any regulations inconsistent with the policy by which it had hitherto been governed, would be to cause scenes of bloodshed and warfare, and might not only separate the country from us, but perhaps throw it into the hands of one of our enemies.

Mr. Sergent Spankie followed, and contended that an analogous principle to that regulation might be found in the English law, which rendered it necessary for a person desirous of lecturing to procure a licence for that purpose, which licence was revokable at the session. The learned gentleman then proceeded to argue that the freedom of the press was totally incompatible with the existence of Indian society. During the time the *Calcutta Journal* continued, it created a most feverish state of public mind. It acted like a perpetual blister, or a sirocco, which daily assailed the inhabitants of Calcutta. To give to India an unrestricted press, would be the greatest injury which could possibly be inflicted upon her.

Mr. Brougham said, that having been so pointedly alluded to by his learned friend, he would, with their Lordships' permission, submit a few observations to the Council.

Mr. Denman could not conceive how his learned friend could be heard, unless he should be made a privy councillor.

The Earl of Harrowby stated, that Mr. Brougham could not address the Council, becauseit was the custom to hear only two counsel on each side.

Mr. Denman shortly replied.

Strangers were then ordered to withdraw, and the Council shortly after broke up. The decision will be given on a future day.

THE MORNI[illegible]

O'CONNELL

London Coffee House, [illegible]

My Dear Herald—[illegible] about the Brogueoneer G[illegible] stands at the head of my "[illegible] *Dominie Sampson* hath it), [illegible] the first moment that your m[illegible] to break your *compositor's* head ([illegible] pliments) for his atrocious libel on [illegible] friend Jack Bennet, of Cork. By the [illegible] of a single letter (a good pentameter thi[illegible] quite "extrumpery," as *Mrs. Snodgrass* [illegible] of her Minister's preaching), the fair fame [illegible] mine honest friend, the Cork attorney, hath well nigh been grievously tarnished. "Suffer me to explain," (as Harry Brougham says, when he has uttered any thing superlatively Billingsgatish, which, like *Sir John Falstaff's* visits to certain abodes of sensuality, is not above "*once in a quarter—of an hour*"!!) You must know, my dear boy, that Jack Bennet is a man whose physiognomy were I to attempt to conjure up to your mind's eye, I should bring you into the Gallery of Sculpture at the British Museum; and there, in the parallelogrammatical chamber whose configuration so grievously shocked the exquisite gusto of my most atrabilious friend J. Wilson Croker,—there, I say, you will behold a Satyr of "the hardest style of Grecian sculpture," to use the phraseology of the Catalogueists of that fusty collection.) If you fail to detect his similitude in the penthouse eyebrows, obtuse nose, blubber lips, and nose a la Almanack (*i. e.* from year to year, as the Nursery riddles announce),—why then, my beloved, think of Jamie Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd—sketched while under the inspiration of the Glaswegian nectar, and illustrated by the immortal Doctor Morris, of Pensharpe Hall, Aberystwith; such is Jack Bennet! commander-in-chief of "the Humdrums," "the Ugly Club," and "the Shandys," Prince Bishop at "the Hole-in-the-Wall." Terror of bums and beadles at the Cork Assizes, and First Consul of the Triumvirate of Corcagian quilldrivers, Jack Bennet, Walter M'Swiney, and Billy Daltera!!! Now, my Pylades! think of your compositor's barbarity! Jack Bennet had effected that which Augustus in the plenitude of power wept at his impotency to accomplish! He, the Bennet, has introduced into the politest dialects of Munster that term inexpressible *Fudge-a-graphy*!!! Delicious appellative—celestial noun substantive! how I honour thine inventor! Even my never-to-be-forgotten Ephraim Jenkinson and his cosmogonies shrunk into insignificance before thee!!

"But what the deuce has all this to do with O'Connell in Ireland?" Fair and softly, my Mentor! keep yourself cool, while I sip my brandy and water (not having the fear of death or of Frederick Accum before mine eyes). Aye! my sagacious Palinurus! it moveth not me, to know that I am quaffing a vile compound of English gin, burnt sugar, grains of Paradise, and for aught I know, Peter Schlemmil's devil's elixir, under the high-sounding title of "real cognac." But there's no use in your fretting—I'll not stir a step the faster. My Pegasus wont bear the spur, and if you attempt to belabour him, he'll fling up his heels and send you to Jericho for your pains.

Now then for O'Connell! "Here's at him," as old Huntingdon, the coal-heaver, used to say of his Satanic Majesty. What infernal Balaam have you copied from your Catholic correspondent, about O'Connell's triumphal entry into Dublin! Are you *raally* mad, or are you only pretinding, as Dan himself said to Jack Lawless, the day that the cock of Belfast elbowed himself into the chair on the Catholic dinner, in a state of *civilotion*! (don't let your compositor murder this word—it is pure Corcagian! emanating from that emporium of beef, butter and philosophy, that city of slaughterers and sophisticators; quizzers, punsters and patten-makers). Can you think for an instant, my Herald, that your Catholic Gentleman correspondent is either more or less than humbugging you; with as brazen a face as ever O'Scully denied the authorship of "the Penal Laws," or Harry Brougham swore that he saw 290 crosses to the Anti-Catholic petition? But really, friend Herald, some of your contemporaries I see have swallowed the hoax as well as yourself. He, of "the Old Times" as well as he of "the New," have been fairly bamboozled by the balderdash of *The Freeman's Journal*, *The Morning Post*, or *The Dublin Evening*. How my soul loathes the front and fustian, and blarney of those besotted journalists. Take an honest man's word, dear friend of my youth! as you value your reputation, never take a paragraph as *true*, that treats of demagogue Dan and the Irish Papists, except what you will find in the columns of the *Dublin Evening Mail* or the *Dublin Morning Star*. *Verbum sapienti*! What became of the funds of the Catholic Association? Eh! you may take your corporal oath that not a farthing—("Och! not a farthing 'pon my honor,'. says O'Connell) ever went to the *Morning Register*, or the *Dublin Evening*. "Ax my brother if I'm a rogue," says the *Truth Teller*; *Pius Æneas* (by the way, my dear boy, did you ever find out the etymology of this same *Æneas*; which was it think you, *Æneas* quasi *Ahenæus*, i. e. brazen, or made of brass; or, quasi *Aye neigh ass*!! or universaliter *Any ass*!! according to the adage *Qui capit illa facit*;" i. e.

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ear it.") Enough, Dublin news from t with *a grain*, but nlarging the advice of ccus. The whole farce, entry, I stake my life, or less than two or three *e boys* from Howth; and and bobtail of the dear de- who hired a job from Gerty's, in and crammed six in and sixteen the crest-fallen champion. As to ney of your Catholic Correspondent, is brazen effrontery, in comparing the ree with the bursting exultation of fifty thou- d Irish hearts, when our accomplished So- vereign made his triumphal entry (oh! may the memory of that day be ever green to my heart!!), I cannot find words to express my utter amazement at your fatuity, friend of my youth, in listening to the brayings of that most prodigious and unabashable donkey. In the name of frenzy, could it be Poet Shiel who wrote that stuff?---I half suspected him when I read the precious sentence, "Joy pervaded his (O'Connell's) countenance; but you might have seen that his joy *was waded in tears!!*" (*Waded in tears!!!*) Mercy on us!---joy that waded in tears, if it means any thing, means, I suppose, the blubbering, slavering, boyistical joy of a fellow reeking from the whiskey bottle, as I shrewdly suspect to have been the joy of your Catholic Correspondent on this great occasion.

But then for O'Connell's speech!---Patience, ye shades of Busby, Tooke, and Lilly, while I comment on this massacre of English Grammar! But no; I have too great a regard for you, my dear friend;---I will not repeat any of the mawkish Stuff. Suffer me, however, to give you the "real true and genuine speech" of "The Man of the People," as it was taken down in short-hand, and has been sent to me by this day's post, by my old chum, Entwistle, of Corpus. He is making a tour to the Lakes of Killarney and the Giant's Causeway, and happened to be staying in Dublin on the day of the great Counsellor's arrival. When O'Connell step out into the Balcony of his house, he held a huge crucifix in one hand, and with the other he leaned on the shoulder of little Shiel, who grinned like an ape at the raree-show. The Orator then wiping his wig with a green handkerchief, and slily rubbing an onion to the corner of his eye, first bent down his carcase into a semicircle---then clasped his hands as if he was making a swing-swang for a baby---then suddenly bounced upright, and whisked round his "a parte post," and heaving a deep grunt to imitate a sigh, exclaimed, "*Oach!* my friends! *Romans!* countrymen and lovers, lend me your ears!" ("'Faith, then! a long pair of your own ye have, my jewel," exclaimed a voice from the crowd.) "You all see I've lost my voice, speechifying for ye, ye niggardly spalpeens, at the Duke of Norfolk's and Sir Francis Burdett's grand dinners. I've lost five-and-twinty guineas and briefs that I never got, all becase I staid two months in London to vindicate your liberties, boys! ("Huzza for the liberty-boys!" from the crowd.) I went to the Parliament House (and a dirty House it is, 'pon my soul), and there I shook hands with Plunket and Canning, and their I submitted oh---! dreadful degradation!---to hear the blasphemies of Peel and the braggadocies of Goulburn;---but, oach! how my sinses were ravished with the melody of the bewitching Brownlow.---(Huzza! no Orange Peels!---Turncoats for ever! huzza!) For your sakes I wint to all the meetings and there I shook hands agen with that most wisest and best of Princes, the Duke of Gloucester---let me not forget, however, in the ardour of my loyalty, his all lovely, and all-accomplished, and all-honorable brother, the Glorious Duke of Sussex!---Huzza! Sussex and Sow's eggs for ever! huzza!!---(Gloucester and cloisters for ever! huzza!!) But I wary you, my friends! Indeed I'm wary myself---our inimies are mighty great, but that's because they're mighty small!---(Huzza!) What do we care for the Duke of York? He may be *Hair apparent*, but if there's "*ere aparent*," (excuse the pun,) (Huzza, shouts of laughter) in this assembly, they will say "May I never have such an undutiful *son* as that rising *Sun!*"---(More laughter.)---You all, my friends, well know, as Doctor Doyle, that Grand Cardinal of all the virtues--- (Roars of thundering applause), has taught you, that oaths are not worth a fig!---but here you see this blundering, blustering Duke stickles at the Coronation Oath. I tell you what! (Is Mr. Plunkett below there? Many voices exclaimed No! No! don't be afeard Dan! speak out, man!) I tell you what, I wish the oath may choke him!---(Roars of tumultuous applause.) Then as to Liverpool and old Eldon, you know they're both fools; no man on earth, that wasn't a fool, could have sat twenty years on the Woolsack, without making twenty thousand mistakes, and Old Eldon hasn't made twenty in all that time. Doesn't this prove him a consummate blockhead? (Aye, aye---no fear of you, Dan, when you're Chancellor! huzza for Chancellor Dan!!) Liverpool you may easily see, is an ass, for he thinks that contradictories can't be both true; and though my friend Doyle and I swore ourselves black in the face, he was stupid enough to believe J. K. L. and Orator Dan, of Capel-street, in preference to Holyday Doyle, in his Jesuitical Sunday clothes, and his tongue trimmed to the scholastic theology of Dr. Crotty, and the College of Maynooth, and counseller Daniel O'Connell, one of their High Mightinesses the Catholic Deputation.---(A groan for Liverpool! Och! Och! Och!)

But now, my friends, 'tis late!---Go home peaceably; I've ordered Judy to give you a naggin of whiskey a-piece.---(Long life to King O'Connell! huzza,) Keep together---handle your pikes bravely---the day of our vingeance may be delayed; but it must come at last, and then———!!! Here a low murmur of savage exultation growled like the distant thunder amongst the crowd.---the Orator crept into his study---the mob dispersed to their abodes of filth and drunkenness; and my friend hastily sketched the Demagogue's speech, which I give you as authentic. Ever thine,

Q. IN THE CORNER.

HAMPSHIRE TELEGRAPH AND SUSSEX CHRONICLE.---JUNE 13.

New York Papers to the 16th ult. have arrived. They bring the important intelligence of the invasion of the island of Cuba by the Mexican troops: and the *Journal des Debats* of Monday gives news from Madrid, shewing that the intended landing at the Havanah was already known in that capital. If the population are in favour of the enterprise, there can be no doubt of its immediate success, and that Cuba may thus become an integral part of the Mexican Republic: and all the ambitious views which were alleged to have been entertained by the United States, in their secret wish to obtain possession of the island, must be for ever set at rest.

THE UNLAWFULNESS OF WAR:—A most singular pamphlet is just published, under the title of "a letter addressed to the King by Thomas Thrush, on resigning his Commission as a Post-Captain in the Royal Navy, (made in 1809) on the ground of the unlawfulness of War." Mr. Thrush declares, that he began to doubt the lawfulness of war more than three years ago; but that in order not to take an important step rashly, he devoted these three years, which he has passed in retirement, to reading and reflection on the subject, assisted by earnest prayer to the Supreme Being. The result is thus stated:—"Determined as a Christian never to draw a sword, or pull a trigger, for the purpose of shedding human blood; nor yet to return a blow for a blow, or an insult for an insult? I feel myself perfectly unfit for your Majesty's Naval service, and I think I should act neither honestly nor consistently in retaining my commission."

An amateur has accidentally purchased for two guineas a large Painting on pannel, by Sebastian Piombo, which is said to exceed in merit the famous picture bought by the Royal Institution at the sale of Mr. Watson Taylor's collection. The painting had been in the possession of a tradesman more than a quarter of a century, by whom it was considered mere lumber. The present proprietor values it at 6,000*l.*

HUMAN TIME-PIECE.—J. D. Chevalley, a native of Switzerland, aged 66, has arrived at an astonishing degree of perfection in reckoning time by an internal movement. In his youth he was accustomed to pay great attention to the ringing of bells and vibrations of pendulums, and by degrees he acquired the power of continuing a succession of intervals exactly equal to those which the vibrations or sounds produced. Being on board the steam boat on the Lake of Geneva, on July 1823, he engaged to indicate to the crowd about him the lapse of a quarter of an hour, or as many minutes and seconds as any one chose to name, and this during a conversation the most diversified with those standing by; and farther, to indicate by the voice the moment when the hand passed over the quarter-minutes or half-minutes, or any other subdivision previously stipulated, during the whole course of the experiment. This he did without mistake, notwithstanding the exertions of those about him to distract his attention, and clapped his hand at the conclusion of the time fixed. His own account of it is thus given:—"I have acquired by imitation, labour, and patience, a movement which neither thoughts, nor labour, nor any thing can stop. It is similar to that of a pendulum, which each motion of going and returning gives me the space of three seconds, so that twenty of them make a minute, and these I add to others continually."—*Bibliotheque Universelle.*

Remedies.—For the gout, toast and water; for bile, exercise; for corns, easy shoes; for rheumatism, new flannel and patience; for the tooth-ache, pluck it out; and for love, matrimony.

The Pope, it appears, is endeavouring to make himself as acceptable as he can to the Dauphin, by presenting him with a gaudy sword in honour of the glories of his Spanish campaign. A jubilee gift has been sent also to the Dauphiness.

The Crown of France, which is to be placed on the head of Charles X. at the approaching Coronation, is valued at eighteen millions and a half of francs, or 740,000*l* sterling.

The *Milan Gazette* to the 13th inst. gives an account of the arrival of the Emperor and Empress of Austria in that city, on the 10th inst. where they were received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy by the inhabitants. In the evening the whole city was illuminated.

The Session of Parliament, we understand, is likely to be unusually long. We have heard that it is not expected to close before the middle of July.

A large and magnificent college for Jesuits is now nearly finished in this town; the chapel is built in the form of a cross, each of the aisles being about 100 feet in lenght. That part of the building which is intended for the accommodation of the religious is most conveniently arranged, and the whole is surrounded by extensive and tastefully laid-out gardens, in which are a variety of bowers, baths, grottoes, &c., all profusely ornamented with a multiplicity of cut-stone crosses of various shapes and sizes, and decorated by figures that to us appeared to resemble very much the Chinese characters that we have sometime seen on ornamented tea-chests, and may, we suppose (for we do not profess to be acquainted with the tactics of the Society), be intended hierogiyphically to convey some religious instructions. As soon as the entire edifice, with its various outworks, is complete, it is intended, we understand, to be occupied by some of the gentlemen of Glengowes, who will, no doubt, undertake the education of the youth of Eyrecourt and its vicinity.—*Galway Independent.*

ROYAL IMPROVEMEETS.—Buckingham-house is to be converted into a Palace, for the residence of the King. The centre building will ostensibly remain, but the interior of it will be entirely renovated. Two magnificent and tasteful wings, which have been projected, by his Majesty himself, upon a very large scale, will be added to the centre. The domestic offices suited to the luxury of these times, and replete with every convenience, will be concealed from the public eye, by an ingenious artifice. The workmen have already commenced their labours: the whole will be finished in eighteen months. Carlton-palace, and the riding-house stables adjoining, are to be entirely razed, and on their site a noble square will be constructed, of houses of the first class, which, from their contiguity to the Court, it is presumed, will let at enormous rents. The proceeds of this speculation are calculated to be more than adequate to the expense of the additions to the Palace at Buckingham-house.

Lord Charles Somerset, Governor of the Cape, has suppressed Mr. Greig's Journal, together a Literary Society, composed of 61 gentlemen, who included among them the Chief Justice.

The black Admiral, who had charge of the bodies of the late King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands, died on the voyage, of the small-pox. The Admiral's body was preserved until they reached the Sandwich Islands; but the rulers refused to allow it to be taken on shore; it was, therefore, committed to the deep, with the customary formalities.

The will of the late Right Hon. James Baron Glastonbury was registered in Doctors' Commons, on 21st ult. probate being granted to the Hon. Thomas Grenville, the sole executor. The personal estate was sworn under 250,000*l.* in value. The will has thirty-four codicils annexed to it; they contain many legacies to friends and servants, some of whom have handsome annuities. Lord Nugent has 3000*l.*; Hon. Thomas Grenville, 8000*l.* besides other bequests; Hon. Catherine Neville, 3000*l.* per annum, charged upon the estates in Lancashire, which are also made subject to other annuities, and devised to the Rev. William Smyth, jun. and his heirs male. The estates in the counties of Somerset, Surrey, and Bedford, are devised to the Hon. Thomas Grenville and his issue male. The will is dated January 21, 1824.

Wolves in Russia.---The following is the official account of the devastations committed by the wolves in the Government of Livonia only, in the year 1823: they devoured---horses, 1,841; foals, 1,243; horned cattle, 1,807; calves, 733; sheep, 15,182; lambs, 726; goats, 2,545; kids, 183; swine, 4,190; sucking pigs, 312; dogs, 703; geese, 973.

The respectable part of the wholesale tea-dealers have represented to the East India Company the injurious tendency of chartering teas according to the present system; which being often done vere erroneously, some individuals unconnected with the trade are offering to sell teas in the country, at a certain per centage on the cost price, without at all referring to the cheapness or quality of the article. We have heard of respectable houses who are driven to the same expedient, and we understand that it is sometimes the case, that of teas sent into the country by the same house, at 5s. 10d. and 6s. 4d. per lb. the lowest in price has turned out to be the best in quality. ---*British Traveller.*

Crantz, in his History of Greenland, gives the following simple and beautiful reasoning on the belief of a Deity, in a conversation between a Greenlander and a Danish Missionary.---"It is true," says the Greenlander, "we were ignorant heathens, and knew little of a God till you came; but you must not imagine that no Greenlander thinks about these things. A kajak (boat), with all its tackle and implements, cannot exist but by the labour of man, and one who does not understand it would spoil it. But the meanest bird requires more skill than the best kajak, and no man can make a bird. There is still more skill required to make a man; by whom then was he made? He proceeded from his parents. But some must have been the first parents. Whence did they proceed? Common report says they grew out of the earth: if so, why do not men still grow out of the earth? and from whence came the earth itself, the sun, the moon, and the stars. Certainly there must be some being who made all these things, a being more wise than the wisest of men."

BOLIVAR.---He is a very small thin man, with the appearance of great personal activity; his face is well formed, but furrowed with fatigue and anxiety. The fire of his quick black eye is very remarkable. He wears large mustachios, and his hair is dark and curling. After many opportunities of seeing him, I may say that I never met with a face which gave a more exact idea of the man. Boldness, enterprise, activity, intrigue, proud impatience, and a persevering and determined spirit, are plainly marked upon his countenance, and expressed by every motion of his body.---*Proctor's Narrative.* [We are assured by an officer who well knows Bolivar, that this is an accurate description of his person.--*Ed.*]

The first number of the weekly publication called *The Parthenon* comes out this day: we have been favoured with a sight of it, and we can safely say that it fully answers the promise of the prospectus to which we some time ago referred our readers. Besides the curious and novel character which belongs to it as a specimen of typolithography, it has great attractions in the variety of its well-chosen topics, in the justness and spirit of its criticisms on art, in the fidelity and grace of its graphic illustrations, and above all in the thorough knowledge and discriminating judgment with which it handles the several subjects which occupy its pages. Let it but go on as it has begun, and success cannot be doubtful.

Mr. Voelker, Professor of Gymnastics, a German gentleman who at one time gave instructions in that most useful and hitherto neglected branch of education at Mr. Fellemberg's celebrated establishment in Switzerland, has lately been forced, by the reiterated persecutions of the Holy Alliance, to take refuge in England. This prosecution originated, singular to relate, in the opinion that these manly and spirited exercises were calculated to excite in their young subjects feelings of too free and independent a character, substituting these for the feelings of unreserved loyalty and passive obedience, which the Holy Alliance has always found it convenient to create and encourage. Mr. Voelker has commenced a gymnastic class, which meets in the open air in the Regent's-park; and we sincerely trust that he will meet with every encouragement from the youth of our metropolis in this novel and most important undertaking.

The *Journal des Debats* contains an account of the trial, at the Court of Assizes at Calvados, of a man named Behier, for the murder of his wife, in 1816, and of a girl named Hebert, in the course of the last year. It appeared that, in the year 1816, the wife of Behier was found in a pond, but the circumstances not being considered sufficiently strong against the husband, no prosecution was instituted. A short time afterwards he was arrested for theft, and condemned to six year's inprisonment. At the end of that period he returned to the place where he had formerly lived, and formed an intimacy with the girl Hebert. In November last a strange smell was remarked to proceed from the house where they lived, and, on entering, Hebert was found with her head separated from her body. The Jury found Behier guilty of both murders, and he was condemned to be executed. He made no defence, and when he heard sentence pronounced, merely said, "Better that it should be to-day than to-morrow."

The grand Cricket Match for 1000 sovereigns, between twenty-two Yorkshire players and eleven of All England, and which has excited such great interest amongst the amateurs and patrons of this noble game, which was commenced playing at Darnall, near Sheffield, of Whit-Monday, was concluded on Friday last, in favour of All England, the numbers being at the first innings, for All England, Byes 5—82; at the second innings, Byes 1—126. And for Yorkshire, at the first innings, Byes 4—118; at the second innings, Byes 3—62.

The following Works will be published in a few days, by Mr. Colburn, 8, New Burlington-street (removed from Conduit-street) viz.—1. The Diary of Samuel Pepys, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty in the time of Charles II. and James II. and the intimate friend of Evelyn: with a Selection from his Private Correspondence; edited by Lord Braybrooke, in 2 vols. 4to.—2. The Miscellaneous Writings of John Evelyn, Esq. now first collected and edited, with Notes, in 1. vol. 4to. uniformly with the Memoirs. 3. A new and revised Edition of Tremaine; or, the Man of Refinement, 3 vols.—4. Absenteeism. By Lady Morgan. 1. vol. post 8vo.—5. Reminiscences of Michael Kelly, of the King's Theatre, and Theatre Royal, Drury-lane; Abroad and at Home; including a period of nearly half a century; with original Anecdotes of many distinguished Persons, Political, Literary, and Musical.—6. Sir Jonah Barrington's Historic Anecdotes of Ireland during his own Times, with Secret Memoirs of the Union, 2 vols. 4to. with upwards of forty Portraits.

NEW METAL.—A new metallic composition has lately been invented by Dr. Geitner, an able chemist in Saxony, the properties of which closely resemble those of silver. It is malleable, is not subject to rust, and is not liable to become tarnished. This composition has already been made use of in the manufacture of candlesticks, spurs, &c. and will in all probability (according to some of the foreign scientific journals) be converted into a substitute for plated goods.—*Mechanics' Register.*

We can positively state, that it is not the intention of Mr. Wyvill to offer himself at the next election as a candidate for the city of York. Rumour points at Thomas Dundas Esq. as likely to come forward in Mr. Wyvill's place. We have also heard, that Mr. Fox does not intend to offer himself again for Beverley.—*Doncaster Paper.*

Captain Hayes has been directed by the Lords of the Admiralty to build a ship of 600 tons, to carry 28 guns; and a sloop of war, of the same class as the Champion; on his improved principle. The former will be of the same class as the Volage, now building at Portsmouth yard under the superintendence of Dr. Inman, and nearly ready for launching.

The valuable and extensive collection of coins and medals belonging to the late King, which his present Majesty has, with such munificence, bestowed, along with the library, was on Saturday removed from Carlton House to the British Museum. This magnificent collection fills near 1,500 drawers.